













The Newfoundland delegation has arrived at Ottawa to discuss the terms on which that island will be admitted into confederation. At the same time an anti-confederation party in Newfoundland is holding meetings and agitating against the union. Newfoundland seems to be inclined to ask too much. She can only be received on much the same conditions as the other provinces have united or been received. There can be no question of buying Newfoundland nor of bribing Newfoundlanders. Newfoundland will be a self-governing province after the enters, and she will be a portion of the Dominion, with influence and power over half a continent. She is not selling herself as a slave nor entering conditions of servitude. She must enter heartily if at all, and not as a dearly purchased possession.

The Japanese have scored another brilliant victory over the Chinese, 38,000 Japanese defeating 70,000 Chinese. An armistice has been proclaimed, and it is probable a stop will be put to a war whose successes, in view of the small loss of life on the side of the conquerors and the general restraint in dealing with the vanquished, are probably unparalleled. As the latitude of Manchuria, where the fighting has principally taken place, is very much the same as that of Canada, the invasion made slower progress during the last few months than it would have done had it been summer. Winter has been China's guardian angel. Yet even the winter has been extremely disastrous to her. It was after the winter set in that the great fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei, the southern gatekeeper of the Gulf of Chi-Li, was taken and recently the Pescadore Islands, and some others have been taken, and the great island of Formosa, whose climate is more genial, has been invaded. In Manchuria itself, which is the land highway to China of Japan's armies, there was one great campaign at the close of February and the beginning of March, in preparation for a march on Peking when the spring should open. The winter lent itself to the success of Japan in this series of battles, and the great river, which would in summer have been a serious obstacle to the forces of Japan, was crossed on the ice without being noticed. A description of the campaign, which was a very brilliant one, in which thirty-eight thousand Japanese assailed lines defended by seventy thousand Chinese and captured the important cities of Nu-Chwang and Ying-Kow and the strategic centre of Tien-Chwang-Tai, with almost no casualties, has come to hand by the mails recently received at Vancouver. It is comparatively small interest taken in the war between China and Japan has been largely due to confusion with regard to place.

#### The Prohibition Commission.

The Montreal Gazette says:—The Prohibition Commission which has been taking evidence in Canada and the American Union for many months past has practically completed its labors, the last sitting of its members having taken place during the past week in this city. Of course, certain few details have yet to be worked out, but the report will be ready for the Canadian legislators to ponder over and digest before the meeting of Parliament. There has been a good deal of speculating as to the gist of the commission's finding and not a few were of the opinion that the gentlemen composing it would not be a unit in their appreciation of the evidence gathered together from all parts of Canada and the United States. It will be found, however, that this idea was an erroneous one, for it is now understood that the report to be so soon submitted to Parliament will be a unanimous one, and the recommendations made therein will be of the utmost importance.

#### Is the World Growing Better?

The following is an interesting outline of a paper read by Rev. R. Marshall at the Belleville ministerial meeting a few days since, as given in the Belleville Sun:—  
"Is the world growing better?" There is less physical suffering in the world to-day than ever before in the history of the world. The noblest of men and women in the world are laboring to lessen suffering and aid the poor and helpless. Consider the hospitals and appliances in the civilized world. There is less crime in the 19th century than ever before in the world's history, that is, in proportion to the population. The moral state of the British Empire is known and its crime is registered. This is the testimony of Dr. Martineau and of Dr. Lett, in a history of European morals. There are more fine moral women in a city like Belleville in fifty years than there were in the whole of Greece in five hundred years. Let us remember Greece stood higher in morals than any other nation outside of Christianity. If we require more proof than from our national life, power and position, The Anglo-Saxon are the most advanced in civilization and are growing faster than any other people. Two hundred years since the Anglo-

Saxons were six millions. Ninety years they were twenty millions. To-day they are one hundred and eleven millions and they govern four hundred millions and possess one-third of the whole earth. Mr. Gladstone says one-third of the world is governed by the Anglo-Saxon people. They have the physical and intellectual force to govern the whole world. See his introduction to the Pictorial Bible now being published. The spiritual life of the world is higher to-day than ever before. One hundred years since there was one foreign mission society in the world, which had two men in the foreign field. To-day there are fifty strong missionary societies. Consider the work that has been done by them. Think of Moffat and Carey and names too many to mention. There was no Bible Society till one hundred years since. One hundred years ago there was no Christian communication to every fourteen of the population of the United States of America. To-day there is one communication for every four of the population of the United States of America. The statistics are given in the Chicago Standard for January, 1895. If Christian men studied their Bibles faithfully, consider what God has said and consider what is being done, there would be more faith in the church's vitality. The brotherhood of man was never so fully set forth as to-day. The fatherhood of God was never so fully taught as to-day. The unity of the human race was never taught so fully in the last two thousand years as it is to-day. The great commission of Jesus Christ in carrying the gospel to the heathen was never so fully obeyed as it is done in this 19th century. We pity the people who are without hope of the redemption of the world.

#### A Murderer Convicted.

The trial of Amede Chatelet for the murder of Jessie Keith near Listowel on October 19 last took place at Stratford on Thursday last before Chief Justice Armour. A large crowd gathered about the court house to gain at least a glimpse of the prisoner en route from the jail, while the court room was the available space occupied. In appearance Chatelet has not materially changed since his arrest except that he was somewhat less excited. He paid close attention to the proceedings, but showed no sign of being affected by the awful position in which he was placed. On being arraigned the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. John Idington, of Stratford, County Attorney, acted for the Crown, and the prisoner conducted his own defence. Mr. H. M. East, of Toronto, had been retained by some of Chatelet's relatives, but after an interview with the prisoner he withdrew. Chatelet declining his assistance. The evidence for the Crown was largely the same as that given at the inquest and preliminary examinations at Listowel and formed a mass of circumstantial evidence around the accused. Chatelet occasionally questioned the witnesses, but often than not the result was a mere repetition of what he had already said. Shortly before four o'clock the evidence was all in and Chatelet, being asked if he had anything to say, made some incoherent remarks, but offered no defence. The judge's charge occupied about half an hour and was impartial. At half-past four the jury retired and after ten minutes returned with a verdict of "Guilty." On being asked if he had anything to say the prisoner said "Nothing," and then the judge briefly pronounced sentence to the effect that Chatelet be hanged on May 31.

Dr. J. M. Dunmore, jail surgeon at Stratford, is of the decided opinion from observations made since Chatelet was lodged there that the man is not sane. He is of the opinion that Chatelet is devoid of all natural affection and feels no remorse for his crime, and his moral sensibilities have become so blunted that he may be said he has no morals, but is a human monstrosity.

It is proposed to hold an International Exhibition in Montreal during 1896, and the city is asking the Dominion Government to the extent of \$250,000.

The writes for all the vacant constituencies for the Dominion Parliament were issued last week. There are four vacancies in the House of Commons. Quebec, West, Vercheres and Antigonish. Nominations are fixed for April 10, and polling April 17.

D. Creighton, late manager of the Empire, has been appointed Deputy Receiver General at Charlottetown. Campbell, the present deputy, being superannuated to make room. Mr. Campbell is now 72 years of age, and has been in the office 12 years. The change is to take place May 10. The salary is \$3,000 per annum.

According to the annual report of the Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, for the year ending December 31, 1894, there was a net increase in membership of 1194, there was a trifling loss in the best showing since 1879, and twelve additional lodges were instituted. The total membership in good standing is now 21,092. During the year amounts to \$100,000 in sick benefits and relief \$79,555. The total amount paid for current expenses was \$75,440, making total disbursements \$154,995. The total receipts were \$292,515.

#### Most Likely.

Most men expect to buy a new suit and probably a light overcoat, this spring. Have you the desire to make amount on your suit and a similar amount on your overcoat? Most likely you have. Then, will you come to the Oak Hall, Belleville, and see what we can do for you. If you walk to the custom tailor, and pay him his price without first seeing what we can do for you, why, it is your own fault if you are "sick" afterwards.

### CHEAP TRIP TO EUROPE.

BUT IT HAS ACTUALLY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT THE FIGURES.

Doing the Continent in a Most Interesting and Inexpensive Manner—Dinner in Cardinal Richelieu's Palace for Thirty-five Cents.

Think of going to Europe and back—not in a hurry, either, or on the half of the cost. You can cross the ocean for \$10 in the steerage, of course. When on the other side, with your luggage on foot, as Leo Moriwether did, and the cost will be fifty cents a day! Mr. Moriwether wrote, book on the subject of his travels on a cheap trip over the Continent. Beginning with Sicily and the southern part of Italy, where first-class hotels only charge thirty cents to forty cents for rooms, he says, "the price increases little by little, until in Belgium and Holland, countries immediately across the channel from England, sixty cents to eighty cents is the charge by second or third rate inns. Hotels that are frequented by the English charge English and American prices—\$2 a day. Hotels of the same class frequented by Italians charge from eighty cents to \$1 a day, while private lodgings of a respectable character may be had from fifteen cents to thirty cents a night. The item of lodging for a man is very small—four cents if you are willing to room with others, and only fifteen cents where you have a bed and a neat room to yourself. And your food? For three cents you may get a pound of excellent bread; a large bowl of milk will cost two cents; a plate of macaroni three cents; five cups of coffee a penny, and a quart of soup for eight to twelve cents. This diet was varied occasionally by an egg omelet or something of that character. While carrying the baggage, the purpose of studying their condition and general mode of living, my daily expenditure for food in Naples averaged seventeen cents and lodging five cents, making the cost of living per day in Naples just twenty cents.

"In Venice you can find any number of rooms at fifteen cents. Dining in the restaurants is twenty cents for the first hour and ten cents for each hour thereafter. The price is the same for one or four persons.

"The cheapest hotels mentioned in any of the guide books for Constantinople charged from \$3 to \$4 a day, but you can find a very nice room for fifteen cents. The guide book for seventeen cents. I got my meals at a Greek restaurant for three and a half cents to four cents each, consisting, nearly every time, of a small piece of meat, a plate of rice, macaroni or potatoes.

"In Berlin I assumed considerable style, occupying a front room on the third floor of a house on Frederick street, the principal street of the city. The room was carpeted. There were white curtains at the window. The furniture was plain but neat—all together, it was a very cozy, snug little room, with pretty, rose-colored mugs to bring my coffee and buttered rolls, all for thirty-six cents a day. My dinner in Berlin cost twenty cents. There were cheaper places, but I was becoming extravagant. My dinner for twenty-four cents consisted of soup, roast, natural vegetables, dessert of fruit, and beer or soda water.

"In Paris it is possible to live very cheaply. On Sundays I got my dinners in old-fashioned restaurants, and on week days with wine, for thirty-five cents and less aristocratic quarters, where I could study the working people of Paris. My dinner in Berlin cost twenty cents. There were cheaper places, but I was becoming extravagant. My dinner for twenty-four cents consisted of soup, roast, natural vegetables, dessert of fruit, and beer or soda water.

"The most important item of living in Paris is fuel. I had a cozy little room on the Rue de la Harpe, for which I paid fifteen cents a night. Wood sells by the pound—about one cent. In my room, I found it much cheaper to go to the theatre on a winter night than to remain in my room. I saw Bernhard for ten cents, and had a good time. In my room, twenty cents' worth of wood would have been required to keep me in comfort."

Below are the figures given by this eccentric traveler as the lowest rates for travelling in Europe. Beginning with the steamer passage across the Atlantic at the present low rate of \$10 we have:

From New York to Naples, 4,456 miles, \$8.00.  
Railroad fare in Italy, taking in Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Como, 590 miles, \$11.11.  
Railroad fare in Switzerland, 47.35.  
Hamburg and Berlin, taking in Strassburg, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich, 363 miles, \$4.90.  
Railroad fares and Danube boat fares in Austria, taking in Linz, Vienna, Budapest, 80.65.  
Buda-Pesth to Constantinople from Bulgaria, \$12.95.  
Constantinople to Odessa, Black Sea steamer, \$5.  
Odessa to Berlin, taking in Kijew, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, 2,220 miles, \$29.30.  
Berlin to Cologne, 361 miles, \$5.75.  
Cologne to Paris, 300 miles, \$5.75.  
Paris to London, 255 miles, second class, \$10.  
London to New York, \$15.  
Total cost of transportation from New York and back, \$130.87.  
The distance covered is nearly, if not quite, 10,000 miles. The steamer and the railroad includes subsistence as well as transportation.  
A year's subsistence at half a dollar a day amounts to \$180.00. This is the cost of a year's trip, embracing overland from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus, amounts to \$693.37. If you are willing to travel second class and third class and foot it at times.

On the Decay of Paper.  
The introduction of wood fibre into the manufacture of paper, its economical production, and the total amount of waste so produced have combined to tempt the paper maker not to make for "all time," but for the day, and only sufficient for the day to be the credit in the market. Modern methods of book illustration require a paper of fine, even surface, with the property of semi-absorption of print. It is in the decay of the paper that the result is the very considerable use of what is known as "half-sized" paper, i.e., paper of a small proportion of gelatine, or other size, on which the permanent cohesion of the paper depends. Such paper cannot resist the influence of humidity, and the result is that all books are exposed, and their ultimate decay is probable.—Notes and Queries.

### SPECIAL BARGAIN COUNTER

..Ladies' Button and Lace Boots..  
CALL AND SEE THEM.  
50c. to \$1.00 off the regular Marked Price.  
W. S. MARTIN & CO.  
SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN

Our Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms are now open for the season. We will receive almost daily throughout the season, New Goods for these departments.

### FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!

We are showing a very large and choice stock of Fashionable Materials for Dresses, including  
Covert Coatings, Tweeds,  
Vigoreux Coatings, Serges,  
Crepons, Cheviots, Etc., Etc.,  
WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH!

A Number of very choice styles in Single Costume Lengths.

### Geo. Ritchie & Co., IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

Of eleven tenders received for the construction of the Peterboro and Lakefield division of the Trent Valley canal, that of Toronto firm, Messrs. Lorne, George & Aymer, is the lowest. Mr. George Goodwin, of Montreal, and Mr. A. O'Connell, the contractor for the Simcoe and Balaun Lake division, also tendered for the work. The length of this section is six miles and the tendered price is in the neighborhood of \$850,000.

The adoption by the Imperial Commons of a resolution affirming the advisability of giving local legislative assemblies to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales is an indication that public opinion in Great Britain is veering towards the federal system of government as we have it in Canada, and that little more will be heard of the proposal to create a practically independent parliament for Ireland alone.

### 1 AS GOOD AS 3 SPRING 1895.

The experimental farm bulletins claim that One Ton of Oilcake is as good for feeding purposes as Three Tons of Bran, and at our price, \$26 PER TON, is the cheapest feed in the market.

A limited stock of the Celebrated

### Lincoln Oats

on hand. They are most proof and very prolific.

A large variety of

### Cauliflower, Celery, Cabbage, Onion and Tomato Seeds in bulk.

### J. C. HANLEY & CO., GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Address a Post Card to  
C. B. SCANTLEBURY,  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.,  
THE WALL PAPER KING  
OF CANADA.

Then Write upon the other Side:

Dear Sir,  
Please send me samples of Wall Paper suitable for (mention Rooms) and not exceeding (mention Price) per single roll. I saw your advertisement in (mention Paper). Yours truly,

WM. TATLEY, Manager.

Montreal, March 7th, 1895.

### STOP HEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U. S. and Canada by CHAS. CLUTHE

ESTABLISHED 1871

### RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS

WITH NO INCONVENIENCE

CHAS. CLUTHE

Age of person or case immaterial.

134 KING ST. WEST

CHAS. CLUTHE

WALL PAPER from 5 cents to \$10 per roll.

### HARDWARE

### NEW GOODS!

### ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR TINWARE,

Milk Cans, Dairy Pails, Milk Pans, Creamery Pails.

DAISY CHURNS, STONE CHURNS,

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers

SAP BUCKETS and SPOUTS,

SCALE for home use, also Platform for heavy purposes.

MIXED PAINTS,

Full stock this week. Every can guaranteed. To those holding call and see me. I will not be underbid by either Belleville or Trenton. A new lot of PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES, just arrived.

### L. MEIKLEJOHN.

### WHYTE'S FOUNDRY

### MACHINE SHOP,

CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES,

BOILERS, SHAPING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns sent on hand made to order.

The celebrated WHYTE PLOW manufactured and Plov Points and Soles of any other kind in general use.

Creting and Castings of all kinds.

Special attention given to Repairing.

### ADAM GRAHAM.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR HAIR OR SCALD.

Certain to effect cure of every kind. Head promptly cured.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

For Sale by all Druggists, chemists, etc.

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## FOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Supporters of the Greenway Government are United.

### THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

Sensational Developments Expected when the Legislature Resumes on May 9—The Opposition will Declare for the Secularization of the Schools in the Province.

Winnipeg, March 30.—No amendment was offered yesterday afternoon to the motion of the Government for adjournment of the House to consider the school question, and the Legislature accordingly adjourned to May 9, when several developments are expected. In the meantime it is proposed to hold meetings to get the feeling of the farmers on the question.

A Cabinet Minister in an interview denied the statement that the supporters of the Government were divided on the line of action to be adopted in respect to the remedial order. They were united for National schools.

When the House resumes it will be for the purpose of discussing the remedial order and drafting a reply. It is understood the policy of the Opposition will be to declare for the secularization of all schools when the Legislature meets.

A member of the Cabinet was asked what the object of the Government was in moving for an adjournment. His reply was that the remedial order on schools was too important a matter, involving as it did great vital issues, to be dealt with precipitately by the House.

### WINDSOR SALT WORKS.

Judge Home Decides that They are Not Exempted from Taxation.

Windsor, April 1.—Judge Home yesterday morning handed to Assistant City Clerk McArthur his judgment in the Windsor Salt Works case. He dismisses his appeal against the tax levied upon the salt. The decision was handed down on February 27, 1888, the city council by resolution declared their willingness to pass a law for protecting from taxation manufacturers who would establish works in the city, provided they would guarantee the employment of 25 men, and did not enter into competition with any other industry. The promoters of the salt works were most of them C.P.R. men, conferred with the sitting mayor, Mr. Fleming, who assured them everything was all right, so they went ahead. Later the works were completed they asked the council to authorize the exemption by a by-law, but it refused. After the tax and the tax amounting to \$75, was levied Judge Home is not prepared to say that the resolution had the same effect as a by-law, and therefore decides against the salt works. A nice point of law involved is the right assumed by the C.P.R. Company to rent or use its exempted land for other than railroad purposes.

### BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

John Hamilton Found on the Railway Track in a Dying Condition.

Fletcher, April 1.—As the mail train was approaching Buxton Saturday night the engineer noticed a body lying on the track. The body was taken on board and brought to this village. Dr. Smith, of St. Thomas, and Dr. D. Smith, of Buxton, examined the body and found on examination that both legs were nearly cut off above the knees and the patient in a very critical condition and sinking gradually. He died at 11.15 p.m.

Before death he was conscious for a few minutes, and gave Dr. Young the address of a sister in Detroit. The friends were at once communicated with and arrived here on Sunday morning's train, and claiming the body as that of John Hamilton, Coroner J. L. Bray, of St. Thomas, was notified, and after hearing the facts he deemed an inquest unnecessary and ordered the body over to the relatives, who took it to Detroit last night on the 10.30 train, thence to Toronto, where the brothers and a sister of deceased live, for burial.

### A NEW BALLOT PAPER.

It will be Black, Except the Space for the Placing of the Cross.

Ottawa, April 2.—By an order-in-Council passed on Saturday, the Act of Parliament providing for the new ballot is to be brought into force immediately. The new ballot will leave little opportunity, if any, for errors such as frequent spoils votes. It will be black except the space for the placing of the cross, which will be white. It is expected the new ballot will be used in the bye-elections, and that will test its utility for the general elections.

### THE BISLEY TEAM.

Major Markham Will Command and Lieut. C. N. Mitchell Will be Adjutant.

Ottawa, April 2.—At a meeting of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association last night in the Russell house, Major Markham, 8th Hussars, St. John, N.B., was appointed commander of the Bisley team, and Lieut. C. N. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, was made adjutant. It was arranged to send out notices to the members of the team asking them to send along medical certificates with their equipments.

### DROWNED IN A MILL RACE.

Paris, Ont., April 1.—Patrick Flannery, an old and respected resident of Paris, who has been in the mill race since Friday night, was found yesterday afternoon in the mill race in the eastern part of the town. There were no signs of violence, but his face was badly bruised. The volunteer rescuing crew had hard work in finding the body, as the only one was an old man supposed to belong to the deceased. The race was about 100 feet long and it had to be drained, and then the ice had to be cut and then drained again before they found the body. Coroner Stewart has ordered an inquest to be held to-day.

### Houston Sends More Relief.

Boston, April 2.—The steamer Halifax, of the Canada Atlantic and Plant Line, sailed with freight for Newfoundland, including flour and boneless ham and other provisions and clothing. The goods are promised to the Episcopal conference at St. John's, with the understanding that the supplies are to be distributed where the need is greatest in all parts of the island. It is thought that this shipment will relieve about all the suffering there is on the island and that no further supplies will be needed.

## TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., on Friday addressed the House at St. John's, N.B. A Young Liberal Club has been organized at Louisville, with Mr. Jackson Agnew as President.

Trade reports unite in saying that prospects are improving and prices are higher for many lines of goods.

Mr. J. E. F. Macdonald, of Petrolia, has been nominated as the P.P.A. candidate for the Commons for East Lambton.

Judgment has been reserved in the case of Street Railway Company against the city of Toronto by the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green, the white wife of Isaac Green, of St. John's, N.B., has been found guilty of attempting to burn her husband in his bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Johnston, of London, Ont., and their three children had a narrow escape from death by coal gas suffocation early Saturday morning.

A despatch from Victoria to La Tuque, in Saskatchewan province, says that a rebel band of 60 men under Capote have been put to flight by troops a few miles from the city.

Three or four men and a dozen girls were on Friday compelled to jump out of a second-story window in a burning building at O'Neill to escape suffocation by smoke.

John O'Shea, a professional swimmer, died on Friday at Kingston, aged 65 years. Drowning him, he had about one hundred persons from drowning, besides recovering many bodies.

To a deputation of the Anglo-Armenian Association that waited on him the Earl of Kimberley, the British Foreign Secretary, declared his sympathy with the cause, and promised that reforms should be enforced in Armenia.

The annual closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College were held on Friday morning, and 150 students, representing different parts of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, were graduated.

At Fort Erie on Monday Edward E. Dudley, while examining a revolver, accidentally discharged the weapon. The bullet entered his left eye and tore away a portion of the brain, and he was unconscious and not expected to live.

The Inland Revenue returns for the port of Hamilton for March show receipts amounting to \$41,000, as compared with \$38,273.33 for the same month last year. Decrease for March, 1886, \$48,346.95.

The old territorial court house at Regina was burned to the ground on Monday, and the Government law library and the judges' library were destroyed with all the valuable records and papers. The files in the land office are also gone. The pecuniary loss will be about \$35,000.

Papers for the incorporation of the Inter-oceanic electric railway were obtained from the Secretary of State on Saturday. The capital stock is \$200,000,000, and the project is to construct an elevated electric railway from Chicago to New York and finally to the Pacific.

Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B., who was ordered by the British Government to proceed to St. John, N.B., to inquire into and relieve the prevailing distress in that colony from the effects of the famine, has been ordered to proceed to that purpose by the Imperial Government, as a passenger by the steamer Parisian, which arrived at Halifax on Monday.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England on Saturday reversed the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec in the case of Forget v. Byrd, allowing the appeal.

A frightful accident occurred on the mountain tracks of the Lehigh Traction Company at Allentown, Pa., on Saturday. A trolley car coming down the incline ran away and three persons were killed outright, two were probably fatally injured and a number of others were seriously hurt.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Thomas Leek, engineer at the Morris-Feld-Rogers piano factory at Litchfield, Pa., while repairing a piano fell down on a plate of glass receiving a very severe cut on his right wrist, severing several of the arteries and veins. He is now in danger and is recovering nicely.

Telegrams from 100 points in Minnesota and the Dakotas indicate that it has been raining steadily for several hours. A great drought has been prevailing in that region and the dust was so thick in the fields that the farmers found difficulty in keeping their grain in the ground. Much rain, however, is still needed.

The Hamilton cigar manufacturers met on Saturday to take some action in re-manufacture of cigars. The manufacturers say the duty on cigars in Hamilton is higher than in Toronto, Montreal, London, or Montreal, and they are working to get a reduction. They will ask the union to have relief granted to the Hamilton sales in these cities.

The Conservative mass meeting called for Saturday evening to elect a candidate to contest Prince Edward County at the forthcoming elections, was largely attended. A candidate was not selected, as a majority of the voters was in favor of the Liberal Unionist ticket.

On Saturday the British steamship Alvala collided off Messina with the French ship Brinkwater, which was carrying French officers and ammunition to Madagascar. The Alvala was stranded and was probably a total loss. The Brinkwater was damaged so badly that she must seek refuge at Messina. There was no loss of life.

The delegates from Newfoundland to the Dominion Conference of confederate with the Dominion Government arrived at Halifax on Friday. Hon. Mr. Bond, Colonial Secretary, said that the province of the distance were exaggerated, there was no annexation sentiment, and the United States pay for the confederate demonstrations he characterized as the policy he noted. They were in favor of the province, he added.

### CHATELAIN IN DEMAND.

Chateaufort, the French Consul-General, Manager of the Southern Express Company, said this evening that extradition proceedings have been instituted against the French nobleman, who is wanted by the Canadian authorities and to take him to Waynesboro, Ga.

He is known as "Diamond Charlie."

### Mrs. Monahan Dies.

Toronto, April 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Monahan, widow of the late Court Stenographer Monahan, killed in the Western Union building on Friday night, died on Saturday morning at the age of 60 years.

The writ was issued by W. J. Wallace, who anticipates a settlement of the action at a figure in the neighborhood of that sued for.

## BURIED THE HATCHET

The Premier and the Minister of Justice Settle Their Differences.

### CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER

The Manitoba School Matter to be Left an Open Question—The Estimates to be Submitted to Parliament—An Early Appeal to the Country.

Ottawa, March 30.—The political crisis is over. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has returned to active work in the Cabinet, the difficulties between himself and the Premier having been amicably settled.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was asked if everything was all right now. The Premier answered with a smile that there was nothing anything wrong.

It is said that the conditions on which Sir Charles has surrendered are that no Government measure will be introduced this session regarding the Manitoba schools, that the matter will be left an open question and that only the estimates will be submitted to Parliament.

The session may be as short as possible, thus giving an opportunity of an early appeal to the country after proroguing.

Sir Charles was at his office in the Department of Justice yesterday, and was seen in conversation with several Cabinet Ministers, with whom he appeared on the best of terms.

The next crisis will arise when the Government submits its policy to Parliament and asks a favorable verdict upon it. This will give Sir Charles a chance to make an appeal to the country.

Rumor has it that an agreement was reached through the mediation of Sir Donald Smith and Senator Drummond.

### Sir Charles Denies It.

St. John, N.B., April 3.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper passed through this city yesterday morning, and was met by a large number of people. He said he had been sworn in as Minister of Justice but had not yet taken the oath.

He said the recent report regarding the conditions of his surrender was entirely untrue. He said he had no intention of making an appeal to the country.

### CHATHAM VISITED BY FIRE.

Two Large Buildings Fall a Prey to the Fery Element.

Chatham, April 1.—About five o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in Jordan's Jewellery store in the block on the corner of King and Sixth streets. The fire station is situated in the rear of this building and the firemen were on hand in a few minutes.

The fire was caused by a large building, which, with the exception of the portion occupied by G. E. Young, grocer, was completely gutted.

Losses—J. W. McLeod, druggist, \$2,500; insurance, \$2,500; J. Jordan, Jeweller, \$10,000; insurance, \$10,000; J. W. Burgess, dry goods, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000; G. E. Young, grocer, \$1,000; insurance, \$1,000.

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### ACCIDENT ON THE G.T.R.

Thirteen Freight Cars Destroyed in a Rear-End Collision.

Hamilton, April 1.—An accident occurred on the main line of the G.T.R. at Hamilton Junction yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, which resulted in the destruction of thirteen freight cars, but fortunately no lives were lost.

A freight train from the west was standing on the line awaiting orders when another freight train from the west, which was following rather close, ran into the rear of the first train.

The engine and fireman of the first train jumped and were only slightly injured and no others of either crews were injured.

The cars caught fire from the collision and the fire spread rapidly. The city firemen were called out and did good work in extinguishing the flames.

The fire caused the loss of a large number of goods, and the firemen were on hand in a few minutes.

### STEAMBOATS AND RAILWAYS.

Vanderbilt System After Canadian Charter—A. M. Smith Estate.

Ottawa, April 1.—The Vanderbilt system have long been said to want an entrance to Toronto, and it was said they were behind the new Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway. This is conclusively proved by notice of application in the Kingston Journal.

The notice is in the name of the Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company, and is a notice of application for a charter for a line from Hamilton to Buffalo.

A charter has been granted to the executors of the late A. M. Smith, of Toronto, to purchase the steamer Penda and coal vessels and run a general mail and transportation business, under the name of the Toronto and Montreal Steamboat Co.

### Interesting Surgical Operation.

London, Ont., April 1.—A very interesting operation was performed at the city hospital recently, by which a tumor was removed from the back of a patient.

The patient was a woman named Mrs. W. J. Wallace, who had a large tumor on the back of her neck. The tumor was removed by Dr. W. J. Wallace, who is a specialist in such cases.

### New Clothing Ties.

Windsor, April 3.—O. W. Shipman, in addition to his fuelling dock at Amherstburg, has bought out the dock property operated by Mr. John Mullin, and has given him a new lease for a term of over 100 feet. He is putting up shutters of the latest pattern and will soon be in shape to coal boats either by barrows or shutters with the greatest possible dispatch.

## KILLED A MAN A YEAR.

A BLOODTHIRSTY BRIGAND AND GREATEST OF ALL MURDERERS.

### "Kismet" Comes At Forty-five—The Bloodthirsty Career and Horrible Tortures of Areski—The Unfortunate and Bloodthirsty Race, the African Herbers.

The most ferocious and successful brigand and assassin that the modern world has known has just been arrested in the rocky defiles of the mountain country adjacent on the north to the great African desert.

This country is called Kabyles, and its inhabitants are Berbers, an Arabized and bloodthirsty race, descended from aboriginal Africans and claiming descent from Ham, the son of Noah.

Areski-Bach (the butcher) is a worthy descendant of such a stock. He is now forty-five years of age, and by his own confession has, in obedience to a vow, for he is a devout Mussulman, slain a man for every year of his life. He has many more he has disposed of in the way of business he declines to state.

He is about five feet ten inches in height, well made and sinewy. His thighs are long and tapering and have a marked resemblance to the talons of a bird of prey. His feet are arched and small, his forehead high but retreating, and thickly seamed with wrinkles. His eyes are piercing when aroused, but at rest weary and sunken.

He is a native of the mountains of the most Oriental. In fact, his countenance has many characteristics of the wild creatures of the rocks and woods.

In ancient times the land of Egypt was subject to invasion and conquest by these fierce and relentless mountaineers, and mural paintings, monuments and picturesque ruins of the most ancient and heroic figures of these times are to be seen in the rocky defiles of the mountains.

Their original names of "Mayzi," "Madi," or "Madi," were used by the Arabs, and the legends as demons and evil jins under the name of "Madi," and were used by mothers to frighten naughty children.

He recalls the legends of his modern barbarous and cruel life. He recalls the story of Fra Diavolo, who says that they are unrivaled by a diable of chivalry.

At the head of a band of twenty-five robbers Areski has terrorized the country and set at defiance the forces sent against them by the French Colonial Government.

His men are as murderous as himself. All but one are in the vigor of life; they are from twenty to forty years of age, and extremely secretive. Wrapped in their burnous, a flowing robe, silent and impenetrable, they pass their lives in the mountains, robbing and murdering.

They are not without a certain code of honor, and for this reason they look upon the intrusion of strangers as unbecoming and unbecoming.

Areski has been many times caught, and even sentenced, but until now has contrived to escape by the aid of false witnesses. Unfortunately for him he committed the grave error of murdering a man "with a pull." His last victim, an Arab sheikh, Abidin-Roschid by name, held friendly relations with the French Governor-General of Algeria. While carrying the tribute to the Governor-General, he was captured, robbed, and then tortured to death by the robbers.

The strange discovery was made among the effects of Areski's camp of a well-thumbed copy of the Koran. A richly carved and gilt rosette, such as is used by dervishes, was also taken from the bosom of his dress, so that it does not appear that this tiger of the desert did not consider that his life of murder and robbery in any wise endangered his passage of the bridge "Al-Sinai" finer than a hair over which the true believer in Islam must walk bare-footed to Paradise, or, falling from it, by reason of the weight of his sins against the faith, must drop headlong into the embrace of hell.

Notwithstanding his crimes Areski found favor and assistance with the very people among whom he roamed, and robbed. This was owing to his undoubted bravery and the report that his body was impervious to ordinary weapons, and that he could walk through fire unscathed.

By means of a silver belt, consecrated with mysterious ceremonies to "Areski," the angel of death, and to "Bibi," the monarch of hell, he was able to command a porter on the quays of Algiers. Having committed a robbery upon a fellow workman he fled to his native village, where he was received with the honors of a hero.

One day three of his band gave him a sum of 700 francs, which they had stolen from a French merchant, and he was told to go to the merchant and demand the money.

He went to the merchant and demanded the money, and the merchant refused to give it. He then went to the merchant and demanded the money, and the merchant refused to give it.

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## OUT OF THE WORRY PATH.

West India people eat alligator eggs. The thirty-two teeth in the mouth of John McFarley, of Salmon Falls, Mass., are all double.

### A woman's tombstone is the only one in England upon which the epitaph is written in shorthand.

A few trees, said to be three thousand years old, are still growing in a cemetery at Darley Dale, England.

A planter in Apalachicola, Fla., has grown an immense cabbage; a single stalk with four well-developed heads.

A freak of nature, a large tree which possesses the characteristics of a pine in an oak, may be seen near Ashburnham, Mass. In the fall of the year pine burs fall on one side and acorns on the other.

The smallest bible in existence has recently been issued by the Oxford university press. It is three and three-quarter inches long, two and one-eighth inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick.

A New York hatter has just made a hat eight and three-eighths in size. The length and width are nine and a quarter by seven and a half. This, he says, is the size necessary to the comfort of the man with the biggest head in town.

John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, N.Y., has presented that city with the original bill signed by Queen Anne and Earl Godolphin to compensate Albany's first mayor, Peter Schlerer, for taking four Indian chiefs to England in 1710.

### ODDS AND EVENS.

Berlin is having its clock numbered with luminous figures visible at night. The Swedish mile is 11,665 yards long and the Vienna post mile is 4,200 yards.

French-speaking Canadians embrace 29.4 per cent of the population of Canada.

Only citizens who are able to read and write have the power to vote in Bolivia and several other South American republics.

At the castle of Simonetta, in Italy, there is a chamber in which a pistol shot building which reaches a pistol shot sixty-one times.

### THE BEST

#### LIFE & INVESTMENT POLICY

IS A

20

YEAR.

DISTRIBUTION

PLAN

WITH OPTIONS

—IN—

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY

S. BURROWS,

J. G. DAVIDSON, General Agent.

Auctioneer, Special Agent.

Stirling Tin Shop

H. & J. WARREN.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans,

FACTORY FURNISHINGS,

TINWARE, STOVES,

Shelf Hardware,

Fence Wire, Nails, Shovels,

SPADES, FORKS, HOES,

Bakes, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Mixed

Paint, Glass, Putty, Coal Oil and

Machine Oil.

EAVETROUGHING, ROOFING,

Steam Fitting and General Jobbing done on

reasonable and satisfactory terms.

H. & J. WARREN.

The News-Argus \$1.00 per yr.

## AN EMINENT MINISTER

### REV. W. S. BARKER

OF PETERBORO.

Mr. W. S. Barker is a young

minister of Peterboro who has by his

great earnestness and able exposition

of the doctrines of the Bible earned

for himself a place amongst the

foremost ministers of Canada. He

with his most estimable wife, believe

in looking after the temporal as well

as the spiritual welfare of mankind,

hence the following statement for

publication:

"I have much pleasure in recom-

mending the Great South American

Nervine Tonic to all who are

afflicted as I have been with nervous

prostration and indigestion. I found

very great relief from the very first

bottle,







# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

Parliament will meet on April 18. Alberta is asking for Provincial autonomy.

Hon. John Coughlin was banqueting by friends at Kingston.

Mr. John G. Lynn, C.P.R. baggage man at Guelph, died suddenly.

The Premier has donated \$1,000 to the Albert College extension fund.

A very rich find of gold is reported in the Ralby Lake District of Manitoba.

The estimated expenditures for the London School Board this year are \$92,800.

Winipeg Scotchmen propose to erect a monument to the memory of Robert Burt.

It has been decided that the Toronto City holiday shall take place on August 19th.

A boy of twelve years, named Charles Morris, was killed by an electric car at Montreal.

Mr. John Kerr of Minto Township, a popular young farmer, was killed by a falling tree.

Mr. William Birkett, a well-known Hamilton business man, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

Mr. William Swartz, the Guelph small-pox patient, has been discharged from the hospital cured.

At a meeting in Montreal it was decided to carry out the proposal for an international exposition this year.

Cyprus's elevated Mr. Methven, Man., with fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, was burned Friday morning.

Importation of cattle into England from all European countries, except Mexico, Portugal, Africa and Zululand, is prohibited.

Two farmers named Corbell, living at Black River, Quebec, were fatally injured by an electric car. One died very soon after.

The Falls of Foyers, one of the most picturesque spots of Loch Ness, have been sold to a company for the manufacture of aluminium.

Inasmuch will be the defence in the case of Bertie Shortis, the Valleyfield homicide. Several of his relatives have suffered from the malady.

It is suggested that the thousand dollars surplus from the Ottawa carnival be devoted to the funds of the proposed free public library.

The Civic Finance Committee of Montreal have decided to cut off the Mayor's annual allowance of \$2,000 on the alleged ground of economy.

To replace the wooden bridges on the Port Stanley R. with iron, the City Council of London will ask the Legislature for power to lease debentures.

On Monday night the City Council of Chatham, Ont., by a 10-9 vote, declared against the proposal to petition the Legislature for power to tax church property.

An order-in-Council has been passed sanctioning the retirement of Mr. Samuel Wilmet, superintendent of fish culture. He will be succeeded by Prof. Prince, the administrator of the fishery.

Steps are being taken by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to ascertain the terms on which a direct membership service can be maintained between Canada and France.

The First Methodist church at St. Thomas, Ont., was almost completely destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, only the walls and the tower remaining. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, on which was \$15,000 insurance.

Owing to the report that some American vessels had been wrecked on Sable Island, the Dominion Government sent the steamer Newfoundland last week. She returned the other morning, and reports that there were no wrecks there this winter.

A special train of cars has passed through Ottawa on Tuesday on its way to Bermuda and the West Indies. They are the advance guard of a large number who are to pass over the route by the new railway from the West this year.

The Ontario Government has appointed the following gentlemen a commission to investigate the affairs of the University: Chief Justice T. W. Taylor, of Montreal; ex-Judge Kingston, Judge Sankler, B. M. Britton, C. C., and Prof. Campbell of Montreal.

Permission has been granted by the Governor-General to the Chippewa Indians to use the Dominion Government for the recovery of 2,438 acres of land in Carleton township, and a sum of money, alleged to have been wrongfully taken from them. The whole case involves about \$100,000.

Mr. J. S. Larkie, the Canadian Commercial Agent in Australia, reports to the Dominion Government that trade between Canada and Australia may be developed very considerably if proper representations are made, and suitable goods shipped, though, as he points out, prices are very cheap.

A valuable deposit of hematite iron ore has been discovered in Belle Isle, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, which is practically on the surface, and the ore is of a high grade.

An arrangement has been made with the New Glasgow Iron and Coal Company for the working of the property during the coming summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Henderson, who live near the village of Hespworth, Ont., have been arrested on the charge of molesting their daughter, who is 12 years of age by tying the child's hands, and suspending her from a beam, and then beating her with a black maple whip and a leather strap to which a buckle is attached.

It is understood that Newfoundland will demand as the price of her entering Confederation that Canada build a tunnel under the Strait of Belle Isle, giving the island all rail connection with the Dominion, or failing that, the completion of the island railway to Belle Isle, and a ferry on the strait, to make connection with a railway to Quebec.

The vessel, with the cargo Pilot in tow, left Victoria, B. C., on Friday evening to procure a cargo of stone for the new Parliament building.

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saved. Of those on board the Valois all were drowned except one, who was picked up by Mr. Fred. Adams, a well-known contractor.

Great Britain. Lord Clarence Paget, uncle of the Marquis of Londesborough, is dead.

The Duchess of Leinster is reported to have died at her residence.

The epidemic of influenza, which has been causing so many deaths throughout Great Britain, is decreasing rapidly.

The Kaiser and the United Kingdom and America have placed a slab of marble over the grave of Katherine of Aragon in Peterborough cathedral.

Much surprise is expressed in certain circles in London that the Prince of Wales should have permitted his yacht Britannia to be used by the British.

Commander Ballington Booth is organizing a brigade of the Salvation Army composed of scholars and refined members, who will hold meetings for the rich and educated classes.

Mr. Gladstone has shortened his year on the continent, and is in England again. It is said to be becoming daily more probable that he may for a short time again lead the Liberal party.

Gen. Lord Dufferin's ninety-first birthday was celebrated by a large gathering of his friends at his residence in London.

The British tank steamer Delaware has been wrecked off the coast of Delaware, and the crew of the steamer Donau, which was abandoned in mid-ocean after having been on fire for thirty-six hours.

A monster exhibition of agricultural resources will be given in London on Tuesday evening. The exhibition will be held at the Crystal Palace.

The bronze work for the monument to be erected in Montreal to the memory of Sir John Macdonald has been completed, and is ready to be shipped from London.

Dr. Barnardo has sailed from England for Canada with a party of fifty children under his care. One hundred children from the Strangeway Home, in Manchester, and one hundred and forty Scottish orphan boys will be a short time in Canada.

United States. The Spanish Minister in Washington has resigned.

President Cleveland was 58 years of age on Monday.

John Koster of Koster & Bial, the New York mail matter dealer, is dead.

It is stated that the expenses of the New York Committee investigation in New York amount to about \$75,000.

Senator Frye hopes Spain will not apologize to the United States, and that the United States may be afforded an excuse for seizing Cuba.

The steamer Lusitania, from Liverpool at New York on Saturday, brought \$262,000 worth of goods, and \$4,000,000 francs.

It is announced that negotiations are on foot between the General Electric, Westinghouse and Edison companies for the pooling of interests.

The New York grand jury has returned indictments for manslaughter against the driver of the trolley car which ran over Orchard street, and against the contractor and district inspector.

Hon. Richard Vaux died at Philadelphia, Pa., of a heart attack, after a long illness.

The indications of improvement in the trade situation are encouraging. The weather is better, more hands are being engaged, and money is in larger business.

The demand for wool has lessened. Such advance as there is in trade is especially noticed in the case of the United States, and the other directions.

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A detachment of Newfoundland soldiers has been sent to England with a view of raising funds to meet the needs of the Church and the general poverty of the people.

At a mass meeting held on Friday night at St. John's, Newfoundland, the confederation movement was discussed.

Great Britain was asked for a Royal Commission.

Letters from the rebels captured at the battle of San Juan, upon Bonaville, disclose the fact that high officials in Nicaragua contributed funds and arms to the rebels.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet arose from a difference of opinion among the Ministers as to the method of proceeding against the newspapers which have attacked the army.

Advices have been received at Calcutta that the British detachment which is marching to Oitral has been attacked by the natives and defeated. One officer and several privates were killed.

There is reason to expect that Belgium soon will remove its prohibition of Canadian cattle, as the result of Consular inquiries has also decided to open negotiations.

Among the cabin passengers who arrived at New York on the Ward Line steamer Segurano, from Havana, were several prominent Cuban planters, who were forced, they say, to flee the country to escape outlaws perpetrated by Government troops in the disaffected districts of Cuba.

The Government of New Zealand has agreed to be represented at the suggested international monetary conference, and has also decided to send a representative to the commission which is to consider the plans for laying the Pacific cable.

It was the anniversary of the birth of William the First of Germany, and the present Emperor addressed a decree to the Chancellor of the Exchequer hoping that the efforts of the German people would be successful in the Franco-Prussian war who are in need.

HYAMS BROTHERS' TRIAL. THEY HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO THE APRIL ASSIZES.

A Magisterial Opinion—Wells Not Killed on the Charge of Murder—The Jury Found the Defendants Guilty.

The preliminary investigation by the Toronto Police Magistrate into the charge preferred against Dallas Theodore Hyams and Harry Place Hyams of wilfully and maliciously murdering William C. Wells on Monday, January 16, 1893, has at length been brought to a conclusion, and the defendants are to stand trial at the assizes.

The Magisterial inquiry has been remarkable for the length of time consumed therein, the number of witnesses called, the dogged determination with which the defence has contested every inch of the Crown's position, and the array of counsel engaged in the interests of the accused.

Not satisfied with securing the services of the most able and able criminal lawyers of the Canadian bar, the prisoners retained one of the foremost practitioners in New York, and although this gentleman was not allowed to conduct the case, he and his partner were in constant attendance during the entire proceedings, and gave the active counsel frequent assistance.

Throughout the inquiry great interest has been centred round the medical expert testimony, and the evidence of Dr. Caven, who was called to the stand, was naturally considered of great value by the Crown, and the corroborative evidence which would be given by the other Crown medical witnesses was eagerly anticipated.

The evidence was given by Dr. Arthur Johnson and Dr. J. H. Richardson, and the coroner's jury, who were sworn in on the 14th of October, and the evidence of Dr. Caven, who was called to the stand, was naturally considered of great value by the Crown, and the corroborative evidence which would be given by the other Crown medical witnesses was eagerly anticipated.

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# MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE GERMAN EX-CHANCELLOR.

Prince von Bismarck was eighty years old on April 1st. Emperor William's Great Banquet was a handsome feast.

Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck, the man who has made modern history, perhaps, than any other living creature, was 80 years old on the first of April.

The birthday of this fine old man, the Man of Blood and Iron, was celebrated in a most fitting manner.

An event which stirred the sluggish German blood to swift action. It had a peculiar significance this year, because it was the first natal anniversary that Bismarck had celebrated since the death of his beloved wife.

It was a gala day, though, for the little community of Friedrichsruhe, where, since his resignation as Chancellor in 1890, the great man has resided in the beautiful country home, the gift of William I.

The declining years of this great statesman, diplomatist and hero of many wars are spent quietly with his family, his flowers, his dogs and his ponderous pipe.

Bismarck has been an incessant smoker since his early youth, and at 80 his mind is vigorous and his bodily ailments are few. He says he smokes the best tobacco in Europe, and perhaps that has something to do with it.

No one is dearer to the German heart than Bismarck. The completion of four-score years, after a career which has been wrought out of half dozen of ordinary minds and bodies, was an event. The German residents of New York subscribed for a massive silver loving cup which was presented to the great leader on the auspicious day.

This is a trivial fact to relate, but it illustrates how he is revered, honored and loved by the widely separated sons and daughters of their mutual country.

The birthday celebration this year was a national affair in Germany. The fund composed of individuals of all the component States of the German Empire for the erection in Berlin of a monument in honor of the old statesman, was brought to a successful conclusion, and this largely increased the general interest in the day.

Another great feature was the royal banquet given by Emperor William in Berlin in honor of the day.

BISMARCK'S SUPERSTITIONS. Bismarck's birthday has always been an occasion for the telling of anecdotes connected with his wonderful career, by the old friends and the younger generation.

One of the legends which are told of him is that he was once told by a friend that he was a man of blood and iron.

He replied that he was a man of blood and iron, and that he was a man of blood and iron.

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Barley—100.00 per bush.  
Wheat—60.00 per bush.



# THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895.

Vol. XVI, No. 30.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**FRANK ZWICK, M.B.**  
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Medical College, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

**DR. W. W. BOYCE.**  
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, J. C. P. and S., Ontario.  
Specialty: Diseases of Women.  
Office over Brignall & Thompson's, Front St., Belleville.

**G. G. THRASHER.**  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Dr. Parker's Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

**J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, &c. Office over Hordick's store, Stirling.

**STEWART MASSON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, South side Bridge St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville. Money to loan at lowest rates.

**C. D. MACAULAY.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

**W. P. McMAHON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont. Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

**FLINT & McCAMON.**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.  
Office—City Hall, Belleville.  
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. McCAMON.

**JOHN S. BLACK.**  
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING ADMITTANCE, Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

**STIRLING LODGE**  
No. 239,  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room,  
Conley block,  
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING  
At 8 o'clock.  
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

**STIRLING**  
ENGAGEMENT NO. 80,  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall  
the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of every month.  
E. JACKMAN, Sec.  
G. L. SCOTT, Chief Patriarch.

**DENTISTRY.**  
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.  
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling, Ontario, every Friday, until further notice.  
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.  
Rooms at Scott House.

**Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,**  
Stirling, Ontario.  
GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.  
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.  
All calls day or night. Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to.  
Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charges low.  
SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

**STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.**  
JOHN MOORE,  
Importer of Foreign Marble and Granite. A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
We have the largest stock and best variety of Garden Seeds in town, at prices which will astonish you. A large shipment of Clover and Timothy Seed expected daily. Call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.  
We have just received a large supply of School Supplies, and are now ready to meet the wants of school children.

**LOOK HERE.**  
Scrappers, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 10c. Exercise Books for 5c.  
1c. Lead Pencils for 3c.  
5c. Lead Pencils, 3 for 1c.  
Slate Pencils 4 for 1c.  
Call and see our Combs. We have just received best bargains ever given at the NEW DRUG STORE.

**DR. H. J. MEIKLEJOHN & CO.**  
The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 1896.

## A FEW OF THEM LEFT!

We still hold, of the goods saved from the big Toronto Fires,

**TWO BALES OF COTTON,**  
Some 50 pcs. of PRINTS,  
10 pcs. WAIST LININGS,  
20 pcs. FLANNELETTES,  
15 pcs. TWEED, for Boys' and Men's Wear.

They are only very slightly damaged.

This Sale will only last for 10 days longer.

**J. PATERSON,**  
SYNDICATE STORE,  
BELLEVILLE.

## HARNESS EMPORIUM!

HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS, ROBES, BELLS, COMBS, TRUNKS, BLANKETS, SASKATCHEWAN, BUFFALO ROBES, HARNESS OILS, &c.,

All of the best quality and manufacture, and at prices to suit all.  
Remember we will not be undersold.  
Remember our old, reliable and well established shop.  
Jan. 17th, 1895. JOHN MCGEE.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

For balance of 1895, for 60c.

## Dinner Ware! Dinner Ware!

We have spread on our Tables the finest lot of Dinner Ware that has ever been shown in Stirling. Call and see them whether you want to buy or not.

Wanted, 400 cases of Eggs at once.

**G. L. SCOTT.**  
MILL STREET.

## INSIST

Upon having Featherbone Corsets. Refuse all substitutes.

See they are stamped thus:

PATENTED SEPT. 3rd, 1894. No. 20110.  
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.

## "MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO"

but we go on doing business at the Old Stand. The reason is

**OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT**

This season our Cash Price is lower than ever, and our stock complete.

Call and be convinced that you can make 50cts. go as far here as \$1.00 anywhere else.

**P. WELCH & CO.**  
Springbrook, April 3rd, '95.

## LOUTTIT'S...

## ....CATARRH CURE!

A sure and effectual Remedy for CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, HAY FEVER, HEAD-ACHE, Etc.

For Sale by Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn & Co.

**Boys' \$1.50 Pen-Jackets.**  
You can get them at the Oak Hall, Belleville—sized 22 to 27 for only \$1.50. You can pay \$2 for the same thing if you do not want to come. But be sure you get the real thing. These coats are very handy for the little boys to play in during the spring months and chilly summer evenings.

## Sanitary Science.

A Most Interesting Lecture by Dr. G. W. Faulkner.



The song that every one that wears a Hat is singing this spring is, "There is no place like WARD'S, the Fashionable Hatter, to get just the

**HAT**  
"It does not matter about the Color, Style or

**PRICE,**  
we are sure when we go there to get what we want."

**WHY**  
is it you can always tell a Hat that comes from

**WARD'S, THE HATTER?**  
Because you know this year's Hat from last year's.

We will tell you some of the different styles, colours, etc., in our next advt!

Our Line of  
**Gentlemen's Furnishings**  
this season surpasses any previous one, and you know what that means.

**Our Tailoring Department**  
is in full blast filling the orders of people who know where to find the

**Nobby Suitings,**  
in Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds, etc. We have what you need in Gentlemen's Wear, at

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
The People's Tailor and Furnisher.

## Sanitary Science.

A Most Interesting Lecture by Dr. G. W. Faulkner.

Sanitary Science, sometimes called Preventive Medicine, State Medicine, Hygiene and Public Health, is an application of the laws of physiology and general pathology to the maintenance of the health and life of communities, by means of those agencies which are in common and constant use for their development in the greatest perfection.

Sanitary Science is divided into public and private; private when it relates to the individual, commonly called Hygiene; and public when it deals with communities, commonly called Public Health.

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To all these it makes application of a knowledge remarkable for its amount and the great variety of sources whence it is derived.

The Department of Medicine it is indebted for what it knows of health and disease; it levies large contributions on chemistry, geology, and meteorology; it co-operates with the architect and engineer; its work commends itself to the musician.

This department of medical science, has been cultivated more or less from the most remote times; and the fact of its having had a prominent position in the Mosaic code of laws, the ancient medical literature of the Hindoos, Chinese, and the Egyptians shows that Sanitary Science must have been regarded as a most important means for the independent existence of communities, even in the early dawn of civilization.

In ancient Greece streams were sufficiently numerous to supply the cities with water, and the water frequently converted into public fountains by the formation of a head for their waters, and the erection of an ornamental superstructure. The inhabitants of Rome, however, were not so favorably circumstanced, and they had to depend on the water of the Tiber, and to wells sunk within the city for their water supply; but the water obtained from these sources was in course of time found to be unwholesome and deficient in quantity.

In the 4th century of the Christian era the aqueduct of Rome amounted to 14, the length of the largest being nearly 50 miles, and some of its arches being 109 feet high; and Rome was also intersected with numerous sewers, some of which were of gigantic size. These sewers were flushed constantly by the continuous waters of the Tiber, and so you see in ancient Rome we have a good example of a large city possessed of an abundant and pure water supply and well served; some of the sewers being of such superior construction that they serve the original purpose even to the present day.

From the downfall of Rome until very recent times Sanitary Science made no advancement, but remained a dead letter. When the empire was overrun by successive hordes of barbarians, pillage and destruction were the order of the day. The aqueducts were destroyed and allowed to remain in a state of disrepair, the salubrity of the place being completely vitiated. For many succeeding centuries the various European states were hordes of heathens, pillage and destruction were the order of the day. The aqueducts were destroyed and allowed to remain in a state of disrepair, the salubrity of the place being completely vitiated.

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Seythian filth. The ministers of religion were also opposed to all measures of public and private hygiene, and the people were taught that the highest virtue consisted in mortifying the body; saintliness of character, and filthiness of home and person, being indissolubly associated.

Sanitary Science was thus utterly disregarded during the early and middle ages, as it was supposed to unfit man both for this world and that which is to come. The inevitable consequences of such a course, the most horrible of living at length appeared and Europe was visited by a series of destructive plagues, such as had never before experienced by the human race.

Towards the close of 1347 four ships full of plague patients returned from Levant to Genoa, and introduced the oriental plague (or as popularly termed, the Black Death) into Italy. In a few years it spread over the whole of Europe, devastating even Iceland and Greenland.

It has been calculated that Europe lost one-fourth of its population and twenty-five millions fell victims to the Black Death in three years. Various other epidemics, obviously depending upon unsanitary conditions, ravaged Europe during the middle ages. In August, 1465, after the fate of England had been decided by the battle of Bosworth, the sweating sickness appeared, and followed Henry's victorious army to the capital of the kingdom. Richard's army was composed of wandering freebooters, who assembled under his banner at Havre; sharpshooters formed under Louis XI., who recklessly pillaged Normandy, and whom Charles VII. gladly made over to Henry in order to free his own territories from so great a scourge. This army may not have been worse than others of the same period, but cooped up as they were for a whole week in dirty ships, they doubtless carried about with them all the material for germinating the seeds of a pestilential order, which broke out soon after on the banks of the Severn and in the camp at Litchfield.

Notwithstanding the plagues and mortiferous epidemics of past times, no important additions were made to sanitary science, beyond the quarantine laws of the 14th century; and it was not until the first great invasion of cholera, in 1832, that the public conscience was stirred up. Lamentable as were the fatal results of this and succeeding epidemics of cholera, the country, it must be admitted that no calamity which has ever visited a country has been productive of such an amount of good; so says Dr. Kaye, of England. It soon became evident that legislation was called for, which was done with successive measures, until we have within our grasp the scope of the medical profession, agencies requisite to counteract opposing elements of health and development.

THE CONDITION OF OPEN LANDS, FORESTS AND RIVERS.  
The drainage of land has a great effect upon public health, more especially as regards malaria, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, diseases of the lungs, rheumatism, and catarrhal affections, some of which I will discuss later on under their respective influences.

CONDITIONS OF HABITATIONS.  
Under this head we will consider the warming, ventilation, water supply, lighting, and disposal of refuse; and more particularly will I refer to homes and school rooms.

WARMTH AND VENTILATION.  
These two questions are so intimately connected to each other that the one cannot be discussed without the other. Indeed they are only two sides of one subject—the controlling of air within apartments and enclosed spaces of all kinds. While warming has to do with the temperature of the air only, ventilation has to do with its purity and fitness for breathing. The question of warming, it will be found, has an important bearing on ventilation; and without the latter, safe and healthy artificial heating would be impossible. The necessities of the case as to artificial heating vary, of course, with the climate and mean temperature of different localities, and these variations also modify the conditions of ventilation.

Appliances, therefore, that are useful and indispensable in one temperature, are not needed in another.

It is only in cases where the external temperature falls so low as to produce, by the feeling of cold, that artificial heat is needed for comfort. In this connection it is necessary to correct a popular misconception to the effect, that the animal body receives any actual accession of heat from the warmth of the room or other external sources. The body temperature is, as a rule, much higher than that of the air with which it is surrounded, and the object of artificial warming is only to prevent that surface which results in the unpleasant sensation of cold. The temperature should be maintained in school rooms at 68° or 70° F.

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## STIRLING CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS OPENING THIS WEEK.

New Dress Goods,

New Prints,

New Wrapperette.

New Jet Trimmings, 10c. to 25c.

New Fibre Chamois Dress Lining.

New Waterproof Cloaks for Ladies, warranted not to go hard or soft, or rip in the seam, for two years.

New American Denim Overalls and Jackets, double stitched and riveted, warranted to wear longer than any other.

New Shirts, New Gingham, White and Colored Carpet Warps.

## GROCERIES.

Stock always well assorted and values never better than now. Our 25c. Japan Tea has made hundreds of friends for this store because it is just what we represent it to be, the best that can be got for the price.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

## T. G. CLUTE.

Craig's Old Stand opposite Foundry.

tampered air into the surrounding neighborhood.

Some authorities contend that the most perfect system of heating is by steam or hot water; with an artificial method of moving the air.

The advantages of steam and hot water for heating are that they will not give off any of the gases that arise from the combustion of fuel. With the hot air furnace, on the one hand, it is difficult to construct one that will not leak carbonic acid; therefore, the appliances in our schools is possibly a degree or two better than heating by stoves.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

## Rainy River Gold Fields.

Things are booming in the gold way in the Rainy River District. Col. Ray has refused an offer of \$25,000 for one of his locations near the now-celebrated Weigand Mine. A Philadelphia capitalist who is interested with Messrs. Wiley Brown and the Lake Huron localities has thirty men at work mining and building a gold mill of the latest pattern and most modern style at Lake Huron itself.

James Ingross, of Drill Company, have started a man in the district to sell mining, milling and drilling machinery. Up to date hundreds of locations have been surveyed and purchased from \$5 to \$1,000 per lot. If this district were in South Africa or West Australia there would be no end to the number of locations; because it is in Algona, Canada, there are not likely to be one-quarter of the locations that there are in the fact that there is plenty of water, cheap fuel and labor at less price than any other mining camp in the world. The only drawback is the lack of railway communication. This, it is expected, will be overcome this season by the building of the Ontario & Rainy River Railway.

At the Guelph assizes, Crane vs Hunt and Wapner was an action to recover jointly from the proprietors of the Commercial and Queen's hotels in Peelers damages for having sold to the husband the plaintiff an excessive quantity of liquor, owing to the influence of which he drove into a mill race and was drowned. The jury found a verdict against the defendants with damages assessed at \$800 in the case of Hunt and \$800 against Wapner.

## Unlaundered Shirts.

You can get an unlaundered shirt in almost any store for 50c. That's right. But do you know there is a big difference between the 50c. shirt and the 10c. shirt? The 50c. shirt is a one-half dozen lot. The ladies are good judges, and the place where they buy unlaundered shirts for their husbands is good enough place for the husbands to buy. Worth 75c. for 50c.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 20 MINUTES—Guelph short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses the powder over the surface of the nasal passage. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At R. Parker's.



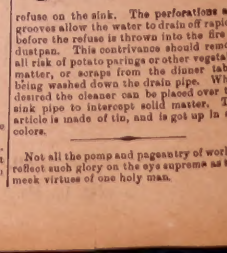
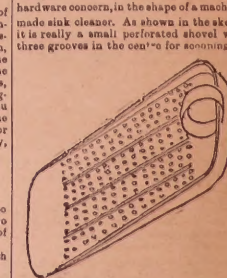
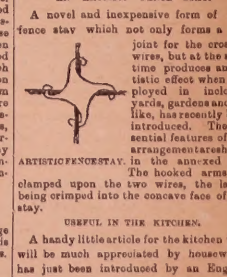
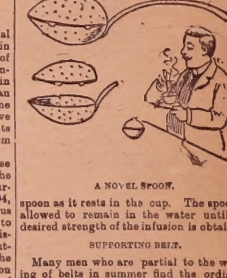
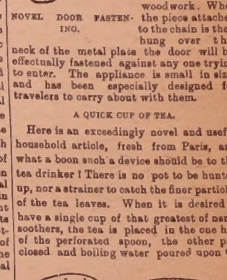
A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE

A DOUBLE SURPRISE.

"Yes," he said, "been to get shaved—  
been to get shaved."

They reached the narrow entrance to the  
in due course, and Stratton led the way

\_\_\_\_\_

















# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

## THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting News About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

**CANADA.**  
Hamilton millers will advance the price of flour.  
Mr. F. J. Geddes, City Clerk of Calgary, died suddenly on Saturday.  
Mrs. Taylor of London, died at London. Her age is said to be 104 years.

The mounted police are searching southern Manitoba for a secret whiskey still.  
Mr. Patrick Flannery, an old resident of Paris, was found drowned in the mill-race.

It is announced that Mr. J. K. Clark has been appointed manager of the London Free Press.

The members of the Manitoba Legislature will present Premier Greenway with a life-sized oil portrait.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co., will run a fleet of twelve ships from Montreal during the coming season.

Trade reports unite in saying prospects are improving, and prices are higher for many lines of goods.

The Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic has finished its labors, and the report is completed.

The most severe gale for many years swept New York harbor Thursday, doing much damage to the vessels.

Mr. R. H. Bethune, for many years cashier of the Dominion Bank, died on Thursday at his residence in Toronto.

Mrs. Thompson of Detroit, who died recently, bequeathed over half a million dollars to her niece, Mrs. E. B. Lyle of London.

Forty-eight counterfeit quarter-dollars were found under a loose board in a vacant lot on the south side of the Hamilton Police Station.

The Queen's Avenue Methodist of London will rebuild on the site of the Morikin property, corner of Dufferin and Wellington streets.

The net assessment of the city of London, Ont., for 1895 is \$15,182,340, an increase of \$294,415 over last year. The amount of exemptions is \$54,950.

At Stratford, James Sheen of Logan Township, was found guilty of stealing some fifty sheep from Whyte & Sons, and sentenced to five years in prison.

Senator Thibault has returned to Montreal from England, and expresses himself confident of the success of the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway.

John O'Brien, a professional swimmer, died at Kingston, aged 65 years. During his life he saved about one hundred persons from drowning, besides recovering many.

Representations have been received in Ottawa from persons in Alberta, urging upon the Government the propriety of conferring provincial autonomy upon the district.

The engagement of Hon. A. J. Macdonald, A. D. C., to the Governor-General and brother of his Excellency Lord Aberdeen, to Miss Mary Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., is announced.

In order to encourage immigration from the southern States to the Northwest, the Western Canadian Pacific has decided to give free transportation to settlers from the south northwards.

Mrs. G. T. Williams, the earnest temperance worker, died in Montreal on Thursday afternoon. The deceased was secretary-treasurer of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The New York Central will start a month a new direct train service between New York and Montreal, crossing the St. Lawrence on the C. P. R. bridge and using the C. P. R. tracks from St. Constant to Montreal.

The rumor is gaining ground in Ottawa that Lord Aberdeen will be shortly recalled by the Imperial authorities to take the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, in succession to Lord Loughborough, who will receive a peerage.

Rowland French, a young man sentenced at Chatham to the Central Prison for burglary, was released by order of the Ontario Government, with several months of his term uncompleted. The boy belongs to a respectable family.

The lead officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg are crowded daily with letters from settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest. The pressure is so great that the company will open a branch office at Calgary.

A picnic took place early on Sunday morning at the Y. M. C. A. grounds, and the freight trains were wrecked, and three men injured, though not fatally. Both trains were thrown off track, and nine of the cars were demolished by fire.

The Bell Telephone Company has commenced an action for twenty-seven thousand dollars against the Montreal Street Railway Company on account of the introduction of the trolley system, which is interfering with the telephone company's wires.

An influential deputation from Montreal asked the Government on Saturday to place in the estimates a quarter of a million dollars for the World's Fair in Montreal in 1906. The deputation was asked to put its views in writing, in order that they may be formally considered.

The proposition to build a city jail in Hamilton has stirred up the Council of Councillors. Some of them contend that the city cannot throw back the present jail on the county's hands, and a majority of the council was compelled by a majority to build it in 1870. The county fathers will be asked to reimburse if the city is allowed to build a new jail.

On Thursday afternoon, in the Manitoba Legislature, Premier Greenway, in moving the adjournment, said that the Government had as yet seen no reason to change its policy in respect to the schools of the province. The Government, he said, desired time to thoroughly consider what was best, and in May, when the House re-assembled, they would be able to definitely declare their intentions.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The Duke of Devon is suffering from a mild attack of influenza.

The death is announced of the Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch.

The feeding expense of the animals in the London Zoo is \$500 weekly.

The funeral of Lady Mary Mowbray, the prettiest girl in London, took place last Thursday.

The British revenue returns for the year ending March 31 are £101,097,994, an increase of £3,399,942 compared with the preceding year.

Home Secretary Asquith intends introducing in the near future a bill making optional and future speculation in grain a penal offence.

The attempt of Great Britain to secure the extradition of James Blount, ex-member of Parliament, from Argentina, has thus far cost £40,000.

The Colonial Office has been asked to ascertain from France the day on which it will be convenient to proclaim the treaty between that country and Canada in force.

An appeal for an additional £100,000 to complete the construction of the Tennyson in the Isle of Wight has been issued by the American Committee in London.

The Princess of Wales is going to Copenhagen this week, and much comment is made upon the fact that the Prince and Princess remain in the same country together.

The Provisional Traders' Association of Bristol, England, have signed a petition to the Dominion Parliament for a law to compel the branding of cheese in the factories.

The Cabinet Council on Saturday, which Lord Rosebery attended, decided to issue Mr. William Cowly, Q. C., M. P., for Carleton, for the Speakership, to succeed Mr. Peel.

Owing to the continued prevalence of the grip in the British Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the cadets have been sent home, and the institution closed temporarily.

The House of Lords has passed the Marquis of Ripon's bill repealing the restrictions upon the Australian colonies regarding the imposition of customs, and the measure received royal assent.

The Tennyson Memorial Committee has issued a public acknowledgment of generous subscriptions received from the United States and Canada, for the memorial to be inscribed "Erected by Friends in England and America."

England has just adopted the Bertillon system of fingerprinting for all criminals, in addition to Herschell's finger print system, which Francis Galton has made generally known.

Lord Kimberley on Friday informed a deputation from the Armenian Association that Great Britain, in conjunction with France and Russia, would take decided steps to attain desired reforms for the protection of the Armenian Christians.

Dr. Francis Asbury Campbell, president of the Normal School for the Blind, at Norwood, London, gives an indignant denial of the charge of infidelity, and states that the wife of Dr. Bernardo bridge to Canada are the illegitimate offspring of British aristocracy.

The British War Office recently stated that the Island of Cyprus was costing the British taxpayers three hundred thousand pounds a year. A few nights ago he had to correct his statement, and declared that Cyprus, since its acquisition, has been a source of profit to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds.

Knocking about somewhere in the Atlantic, off the coast of Ireland, is the derelict steamer Loch Marie, which was abandoned in a supposedly sinking condition a month ago. Her cargo is worth \$5,000, and the wreck, according to marine law, will go to any person or persons who bring the castaway to port.

The midlands district of England was visited by a hurricane last week that is supposed to be the most destructive since the memory of living man. The Peterborough Cathedral lost three of its spires. The cedars of Lebanon at Warwick Castle and many Buteau trees in the historic groves in the districts were destroyed.

**UNITED STATES.**  
Half of the world's product of quinine is used in the United States.

A lady in Atchison has a pool of dog which has just been fitted with a glass eye.

The Boston fund for the relief of the destitute in Newfoundland now amounts to about twelve thousand dollars.

Mrs. H. B. Leydard, wife of the President of the Michigan Central Railway, dropped dead, the street in Detroit on Saturday afternoon.

At Minot, N. D., the house of Phoenix Christensen, a carpenter, was burned. Five men, ranging in age from 3 to 16 years, perished in the flames.

William S. Kimball of Rochester, the cigarette man, died at Virginia Beach, Va., where he had gone for his health. He was 62 years of age.

Arthur B. Chace, a retired theatrical manager, committed suicide at New York by shooting himself. Mr. Chace acted as the chief manager for six years, and managed the Booth-Barrett-Medjaks combination.

Albert Knowles, the young Canadian who was accused in Utica, N. Y., of fraudulently obtaining extrajudicial orders to marry a Yonawandag girl, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Senator Muller introduced in the New York Senate on Wednesday a bill prohibiting any woman appearing in tights or in any indecent costume in any place where male persons are assembled. The bill also prohibits the publication of so-called half-pictorial in any magazine or newspaper.

Mrs. Frank Annis perished in her burning home in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon. She was 11 and could not help, although two young children escaped.

It is said that she and her husband lived in a small house, and that she was ill and could not help, although two young children escaped.

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consequence leather, cotton goods, and iron, are advancing in price. In some quarters wages are better and the demand for labour is increasing. In the lower grades of woolen goods, however, there is a cessation of activity and large orders have been cancelled, and in some mills strikes are checking production.

**GENERAL.**  
The young Jack who shot Li Hung Chang has been sentenced to hard labor for life.

A landlady near Tite, in Southern Hungary, destroyed a hotel, and caused a large loss of life.

The new telegraph line connecting Mandalay in Burmah with Peking was opened on Wednesday.

It is understood that the French Government intends to take the sole right to manufacture cigarettes.

The Star has ordered 600,000 rubles to be devoted to a fund for the relief of the new paper men and authors.

A returning officer in Hungary has eight duels on hand with Duppites who denounce him for misconduct.

Barrels of dynamite, as yet in fact, all kinds of merchandise are conveyed by the Swiss Post-office department.

From a wrecked steam launch from the Los Angeles River, near Conil.

Despatches from Shanghai say there were thirty-eight cases of cholera in one day among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur.

Mr. Henry Hayley Hayer, O. M. C., the distinguished statistician, died in Melbourne on Sunday. He was seventy-four years of age.

The present Sultan of Morocco is descended from an Irish girl who became a member of the then Royal harem more than 150 years ago.

The French Government has sanctioned a proposal to allow the Credit Foncier to issue a lottery loan of two hundred and fifty million francs.

An attempt has been made by the Grand Duke Vladimir, in command of St. Peterburg military district, forbidding all officers attending theatre during Lent.

The negotiations looking to the raising of a Spanish loan in Paris have collapsed, the same way that they fell through in London. Spain is practically insolvent.

The Emperor of Japan has ordered an armistice with China in response to a request of Li Hung Chang, made before the Chinese Minister received his wound.

Li Hung Chang objects to the abstraction of the bullet fired at him by an insane Japanese, which lies a centimetre beyond the Japanese line of fire.

A contract has been made for the construction of the railroad from Kenah to Assuan, in Egypt, to be completed by the end of the year.

The special correspondent in Paris comments upon the Irish and discusses the political situation caused there by Emperor William's speech to Bismarck, which they say tends to dash the hopes of more autonomy.

At a Cabinet Council held in Brussels it was decided to immediately mobilize seven thousand soldiers of the army reserve, to be employed to counteract the danger of a possible political agitation in industrial centres.

It is stated that Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy will require the insertion of a clause in the treaty of peace between China and Japan, providing for the opening of the principal Chinese ports to European commerce.

In response to the joint representations of the Envoys of Great Britain, France, and Russia to the Chinese Government, has promised to order the provincial Governor to protect the Christians of Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, who are said to be in danger.

The Spanish Premier, Canovas del Castillo, admits that the situation in Cuba is grave; but says that, if requisite, one hundred thousand troops will be dispatched to the island, and that the Spanish Government, if necessary, to occupy the entire district.

The Paris and Lyons railway in France is building forty locomotives with sharp points, engineers having become convinced that the greatly reduced air resistance consequent on the new shape will not only increase speed materially, but will also save a saving in fuel of from 5 to 10 per cent.

A despatch from Honolulu says a large number of political prisoners have been put in the hands of the military authorities. Among them are the leaders, Wilcox, George Widemann and Marshall. The Englishmen, Packard, Seward, Ashford and Gulick, will be kept in prison for the present. Seward is said to be quite ill.

**Poor Printer Weds an Heiress.**  
John Bohon, a printer of Boston, is soon to marry Miss Theresa Gertrude Butler, only daughter of Captain Howard G. Butler, the Philadelphia millionaire.

The engagement has been kept a secret, it is said, at the desire of the young woman's parents, who do not favor the idea. After an extended tour in Europe, in pursuit of her studies, Miss Butler returned home. She is a beautiful girl, the girl of her mother's heart and the prize rich father with three-quarters of a million in her own right.

The wedding will take place in the home of the bride's parents, on the corner of Philadelphia and Broadway, and will be a private affair, but it will be a grand one. It is planned that their honeymoon will be spent in a New England town, and then the couple will go to Europe for a year.

**Possible Rubber Famine.**  
According to an exchange, there seems a possibility of an advance in rubber goods. The enormous increase in the uses and the adaptations of rubber has been somewhat startling, and with that increase has come a growing scarcity of the crude material.

Most of the crude rubber comes from South America, and the immense quantity of sap taken from the rubber tree has affected their vitality. Many of the large and more productive trees are dying, and it will be many years before the young trees will be sufficiently grown to yield sap.

The rubber industry is confronted with a possible sap famine.

**His Favorite Season.**  
Teacher—What season do you like best, boy—Summer.  
Pupil—Why do you like summer?  
Teacher—Cause there ain't any school.

# REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

## A NEW ILLUMINANT HAS BEEN FOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF GAS.

It emits a Light Greater Than Any Other Known, and is Perfectly Safe. The Discovery is Perfectly Barring the Inventor Will Take His Place with Helmholtz and Edison.

The problem of the economical production of artificial light has recently attracted the attention of the ingenious to a remarkable degree. It has been sought chiefly with electricity as the impulse, and the amount of research in this direction surpasses belief.

From a recent lecture of Prof. Vivian B. Lewis, in the Theatre of the Society of Arts, London, England, it is learned, however, that it is possible to recur to the use of illuminating hydrocarbons.

The "commercial" synthesis of illuminating hydrocarbons, and described the Willson process of manufacturing a gas called acetylene. The discovery of this gas was somewhat of an accident and is thus described:—

"Whilst working with an electric furnace and melting by its heat, a mixture of calcium from one of its compounds, Mr. T. L. Willson noticed that a mixture containing lime and powdered anthracite, under the action of an electric current, was fused down to a heavy, semi-metallic mass, which, having been examined and found not to be the substance sought, was thrown into a bucket of water. To the surprise of the result that violent effervescence of the water marked the rapid evolution of a gas.

"The overwhelming odor of which enforced attention to its presence, and which, on the application of a light, burst with a smoky but luminous flame.

"Investigation into the cause of this phenomenon soon showed that, in a properly constructed electric furnace, finely ground carbon, under the action of an electric current, in any form, whether it were charcoal, anthracite, coke, or graphite, can be fused with the formation of a gas, known as acetylene, containing 40 parts by weight of the element calcium, the basis of lime, and 24 parts by weight of carbon, and that, on the addition of this gas to a double decomposition takes place, the oxygen of the water combining with the calcium of the calcic carbide to form calcium hydroxide, and the hydrogen unites with the carbon of the calcic carbide to form acetylene, the cost of the gas so produced bringing it not only within the range of economical possibilities for use, but also the building up of it from a host of other compounds, whilst the production of the calcic carbide from chalk, and the gas from coke, renders it practically independent of coal and oil, and places in our hands the prime factor by which nature in all probability produces the gas of commerce.

"The gas, when produced, is a colorless, liquid-like fluid, which the world is largely drawing to-day.

Prof. Lewis said that owing to the intense richness of this gas it could only be consumed in small quantities.

**FLAT-FLAME BURNERS.**  
but that under these conditions it emits a light greater than that given by any other known gas, its illuminating power, calculated on a comparison of five cubic feet an hour, being no less than 240 candles, whereas a like quantity of London gas has only an illuminating power of sixteen candles. The discovery of this gas, which Mr. Willson's discovery as "astounding," and as "a sensation which, unless appearances are utterly illusory, will echo and reverberate through the history of the world for a long time to come." The same paper further says:—

"It was a dramatic denouement of Prof. Lewis' little plot when he applied a light first to a single open flat-flame burner, and then to a group of five similar burners, and people saw for the first time, and with the intensity of the production, white and solid-looking flame of burning pure acetylene. It is indeed a flame to wonder at. Nothing like it ever before known, and the intensity of the light dazzled the vision of a photometrist. There is something startling in the suggestion that gas of 240 candle power—calculated in accordance with photometrical practice—upon the basis of a consumption of five cubic feet per hour—can be burnt by means of an open flat-flame burner.

"The scientific purport of the paper, Prof. Lewis' lecture and the article of the Journal of Gas Lighting thereupon, says that the discovery of this gas is a perfectly startling discovery, and that the discovery of acetylene has a discovery whose economic future may yet prove to be of world-wide importance.

**WORLD-WIDE IMPORTANCE.**  
and whose scientific interest is of the highest order.

It is interesting to ascertain that Mr. Willson, the discoverer of the remarkable gas, is a native of Ohio, although he has lately been carrying on his investigations in New York. He is a grandson of the late Hon. John Willson, a member of the fifth Parliament of Canada, and a frequent speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

He was educated at Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and early showed a taste and aptitude for experimental science. As a mere lad he exhibited the first electric light ever seen in Hamilton, and he has since passed his time in that city and in the United States, in the study of electrical science. He is a stockholder in the Electrical Gas Co. of Canada, and is the inventor of an electrical lamp, of an aluminum pressure, a new kind of electric motor, and a new kind of electric battery, which have already brought him wealth. Should his latest discovery turn out to be a success, he will take his place with the great inventors of the world, and the latter part of the century worthy to be styled the age of the inventors.

**Had Not Bothered Him.**  
Young Hubbard (laying down a comic paper and illustrating the subject of a patriotic spirit in Japan. The general absence of this selfishness in China has been one cause of her defeat. O'Connell has been used to the fact that the Government has been feared and cheated, not loved and strengthened.

Devotion to the general good, earnestness in advocating what is for the interest of all rather than for that of the class or individual, will, we think, be the only way to bring about the advancement of the world, and these are qualities that should be universal. In them lies the hope of the future.

**Both Mistaken.**  
Joek—Not married yet? I thought you were going to marry a rich girl.  
Algeroon (dejectedly)—So did I.

# THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

## The Last Decision Against Our Cattle Was Based on Evidence That Was Not Conclusive.

The only way to get the British embargo against our cattle removed is to give the Imperial Government no peace until it admits that the animals are healthy. The last decision of the Board of Agriculture was based on evidence that was not conclusive.

As the veterinary surgeons who examined the lungs did not report that contagious pleuro-pneumonia was proved beyond a doubt, there was room for question as to what was the real nature of the disease of which symptoms, resembling those of pleuro-pneumonia, were discovered. The British authorities assume that the voyage has no tendency to affect

**THE LUNGS OF ANIMALS.**  
They can be sure that it has not only after they have been removed from the lungs of animals in Canada. Since they will not take the word of our veterinarians that the disease does not exist here, it is only just that they send out men of their own to investigate the matter. If they desire to be impartial to us they should not hesitate to do this.

The cattle embargo is kept up simply as a precaution to keep British cattle from infection, it can make no difference to the British Government how soon it is removed, unless Canadian cattle are shown to be perfectly sound. Unquestionably the scheduling of our cattle is an injury to us. Our shipments to Britain will keep up remarkably well, but can there be any doubt that the returns from them would be larger if the animals were free to land? We all have to be turned into meat at once, probably many shipments of them coming in every day, the supply of beef would be enormous, and the price would be low.

Another influence tending to bring it down is the reflection cast on its quality by the embargo. It is a reflection that is in favor of British meat. But that is

**NOT THE ONLY INJURY.**  
the embargo does us. It injures our cattle a bad name in foreign countries. There is little probability of Belgium would have ruled us out of their market had not done so. That foreign country could hardly be expected to treat us better than British does, especially when it had Britain's word for it that our cattle were not free from disease.

If the Home Government wants to give its own farmers an advantage in its market, it should use its power to lift the embargo. But we have a right to protest against our trade with other countries being damaged by representing our cattle to the world as diseased.

We expect to sell cattle to France. If we continue to have the British schedule against us, we may be able to sell our cattle in the market, as the United States has been.

**COLDEST PLACE.**  
A Siberian Town Where the Mercury Drops out of Sight.

The word "arctic" has been very much in evidence during the cold weather of the last few weeks, and perhaps there are those who imagine that it could hardly be colder at the North Pole than it has been in England lately, says the Westminster Gazette. To them the following facts and figures may be interesting. The coldest inhabited spot on the earth is the little town of Verkhoyansk, in Siberia, which is situated 67 degrees 54' minutes north latitude, 132 degrees 5 minutes east longitude. The lowest temperature observed there was 90.4 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The average temperature for January is 63.4 degrees below; February, 50.8 degrees below; March, 18.4 degrees below; April, 8.2 degrees below; May, 18.4 degrees below; June, 50.8 degrees below; July, 57.2 degrees below; August, 47.8 degrees below; September, 28.3 degrees below; October, 4 degrees below; November, 18.4 degrees below; December, 63 degrees below. The terrible cold which prevails in Eastern Siberia is, fortunately, not accompanied by wind, for otherwise the whole world of January thermometer never reaches the height of 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

The winters are extraordinarily dry in this region. The lowest of temperature is due to the fact that Eastern Siberia is not influenced by oceanic depressions, and a very high atmospheric pressure, with calm, clear weather, and dry atmosphere, prevails.

In this way the warm air currents are aided in their escape, while the high mountain ranges to the south tend to keep the cold air in place. The thermometer never reaches the height of 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

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JAS. MILNE

& SON.

Men's Ready-Made Suits to hand this week. See what we can do for \$3.50.

Clover Timothy and all Field Seeds on hand, clean pure seed.

Clover Seed, \$7.25 per bus.

Wanted Eggs. JAS MILNE & SON.

P. S.—A Jersey Bull Calf for Sale.

J. M. & Son.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE

Dr. Parker has retired from the Drug Business in favor of his son, Chas. E. Parker, and thanks the people for their liberal patronage during the past thirty years.

In taking charge of the business known as Parker's Drug Store, I recognize that pure goods at right prices and honesty in all dealings, has been the motto, which has made our business a success.

By trying to please in every way all our customers, and dealing fairly and squarely with all, I hope to merit your patronage and trade as in the past.

You will find our stock complete, well kept and up to date.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SCISSORS, WALL PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

CHAS. E. PARKER, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

C. A. Malley, of Warkworth, Grand President of the Patrons of Industry, has been left a legacy of \$10,000. He intends to give up farming and move into the town of Coburg.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS. Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GRAND SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Private and other funds to loan at very low rates and liberal terms on real estate security. Money advanced for paying off old mortgages, building, improving property, etc. Those paying the old rates would do well to consult me at once. Call or address, F. M. BRICKMAN, Moira P.O.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anemia;

In fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. Send for Pamphlet, FREE. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, \$0C. & 25c.

PARKER BROTHERS BANKERS, STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drifts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to loan on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. P. B. PARKER, R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES. The local columns will be charged as follows: For the Advertiser.—This column is charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line, per week. For the Advertiser.—This column is charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line, per week. For the Advertiser.—This column is charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line, per week.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Trains call at Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. GOING EAST. Mail, 8:25 a.m. Mail, 10:30 a.m. Mixed, 8:55 a.m. Mail, 11:30 a.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895.

LOCAL MATTERS.

To-morrow is Good Friday, and Sunday will be Easter Sunday.

Miss Annie MacFarlane, of Warkworth, is visiting friends here.

Buy your spring Hat at WARD'S.

Drs. R. Parker and J. S. Sprague left this morning for a visit to Toronto.

For cheap and good Silverware, Brooches, Rings, Watches, Pins and Brooches, try Mrs. WATTS.

Messrs. Jas. Boldrick & Son have had the front of their store newly painted.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zulef, of Prince Edward, were visiting at Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Eggleston's a few days last week.

If you want your eye sight benefited try the Lazarus glasses. A fine new assortment of all kinds and sizes at Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

"Cheap John" took his departure early Monday morning last for fresh fields. It is reported he has gone to Norway.

Have you bought your Easter Hat at WARD'S?

Rev. C. L. Thompson preached in Warkworth last Sunday taking Rev. Jas. MacFarlane's work, while the latter took Mr. Thompson's place in Stirling.

If Madoc (says a subscriber) with a greater population than Stirling, is satisfied with two local licenses, why should not Stirling council limit the number?

W. R. Coggeshall, representing the Canadian Entertainment Bureau, Toronto, was in town on Thursday last, making arrangements for the appearance of the Misses Webbing in this village.

John T. Clarke lately passed his Primary Examination in medicine at Trinity University, and obtained first-class mark in each subject. Mr. Clarke is well known here, having been a school teacher at Ivanhoe.

Neckwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs at WARD'S. When people bought spectacles at random from every dealer has gone by. They have learned that the eyesight is too precious to be trifled with in that way and go to a competent optician such as is kept at ASHES & CO., 272 Front St., Belleville.

The Easter entertainment in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church on Monday promises to be something worthy of your attendance as you are sure to enjoy yourself for two or three hours. Tickets, 10c. and 20c.

As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, Dr. R. Parker has retired from the Drug business which he has successfully carried on for the past thirty years. He is succeeded in the business by his son, Mr. Chas. E. Parker, who has had a thorough training and will no doubt carry on the business as successfully as before.

Improve your appearance by buying a fashionable Hat at WARD'S.

Maple syrup was brought into town for sale last week in considerable quantity. Some of the buyers expressed the belief that it was not all maple, and think that the exceeding cheapness of light yellow sugar has been an inducement to some mixing. We say away with such an idea—the honest farmer would not do such a thing.

The paper on Sanitary Science by Dr. Faulkner, read at the High School on Friday afternoon last was a very important one on a subject that concerns every one more or less. As it is impossible to do justice to such a subject in a brief summary, we print the whole paper, and as it is somewhat lengthy we give part in this issue and the remainder next week.

SHRUBBING FRUIT TREES.—The Department of Agriculture of Ontario propose giving practical illustrations of growing fruit trees in all the fruit-growing sections of the province during the coming season. Their plan will be to select an orchard near the principal town or city of the section and send practical men to spray it during the summer, thus demonstrating the benefits to be obtained thereby.

J. E. Halliwell, B.A., barrister has been in Toronto on business the past few days.

Old Furniture, refinished and upholstered, neatly done at low prices, by J. A. CONNELL, at J. V. Hough's shop, Stirling.

AT THE EPWORTH LEAGUE. Next Tuesday evening a full attendance is requested to decide whether to go to Marsh Hill or not. The Secretary has an invitation from there for Stirling League to be present on April 20th. Usual topic and Bible lesson. All come.

Drunken men and boys are frequently seen around our streets, even on Sunday, and the necessity of the employment of a vigilant constable or police officer is being urged by our best citizens, and the subject is under consideration by our local legislators.

We notice that our provincial universities have recently conferred the doctor's degree on the usual number of young men, enough to more than satisfy the demand, for already there is one doctor to every six hundred of our population. Such is excessive, for in France there is one doctor to 2000 people—in Germany, one to 3000—in Sweden, one to 7000. The craze of our more energetic and brilliant young men for the doctor's degree is suicidal intoxication.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Stirling High School Foot Ball Club was held on the 8th inst. in the assembly room of the High School, for the purpose of organizing the club and electing officers for the ensuing year. The club has been victorious on many occasions, but on account of absent members it suffered defeat and did not receive much encouragement. Great things, however, are expected this season, and the young and active directors certainly justify these expectations. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. Pres., G. E. Kennedy; Pres., H. L. Boldrick; Sec., J. A. Faulkner; Treas., N. M. Green; Committee, J. Chambers, A. Hough, K. Hagerman.

The May number of TOILETTES, that favorite fashion magazine, has just come to hand. Its outward appearance alone would compensate the purchaser for his, for we should say here, that it is a masterpiece of design, besides a charming spring costume by Doucet, some of the most fragrant flowers of May (apple blossoms) in sweet profusion, giving welcome promise of the summer's dawn, and of our early release from winter's grim domination. The inside pages, too, which were again lately increased to 36, show a delightful variety of early summer styles all arranged in artistic groups, and minutely described in a few words as to combinations, colors and materials. Every inch of available space seems to be used to the best advantage, with the one great object in view of giving the largest possible variety of brand new designs, consistent with the most artistic make-up and finish. Price 30 cents; at all newsdealers.

The Late Mrs. Reid. The death of Mrs. Reid, wife of Alfred Reid, living a short distance east of the village, which took place on Monday evening last, has cast a gloom over a large circle of relatives and friends. She was very highly esteemed by all of her acquaintances, and as a last token of respect a very large number attended the funeral which took place on Wednesday afternoon, service being held in St. John's Church.

Death of Philip Brown.

On Sunday evening last Philip Brown, one of the oldest residents of the township of Rawdon, came to his death under peculiar circumstances. About dusk on that evening a neighbor, Mr. Wright, called to see him at his house, where he was living alone, and on opening the door found the room full of smoke. He called to Mr. Brown, and getting no reply, groped his way to the bedroom where he found Mr. Brown lying on the bed, partly dressed, and in an unconscious condition. Mr. Wright took him in his arms and carried him out, and calling other near neighbors to take care of Mr. Brown, he with others soon extinguished the fire. Mr. Brown, however, did not rally, and expired about ten minutes after being taken from the building. The cause of the fire is a mystery. The deceased was over 78 years of age. The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended, service being held in St. John's Church, Stirling.

Village Council.

Minutes of a meeting of the Stirling Municipal Council, held April 8th. Members present, W. S. Martin, Reeve; F. B. Parker, J. Earl Halliwell and Geo. L. Scott. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The following were on motion ordered to be paid: Thos. McGowan, keeping traps, \$8.50; Wm. J. Graham, for 1 scraper for corporation, \$7.50. Moved by J. E. Halliwell, seconded by F. B. Parker, that the treasurer be directed to contribute to the debt of the Sinking Fund, in the purchase of the Public School debtors' Carried.

Mr. Ashley and John S. Brown made application for a remission of their dog tax, which said applications were not entertained. J. E. Halliwell asked permission to let the matter of the appointing of a village constable lay over until the next meeting, which was granted. Moved by J. E. Halliwell, seconded by Geo. L. Scott, that John S. Black be paid three dollars for copying all By-Laws in force into the new By-Law book. Carried. On motion the Council adjourned. JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. J. A. Whitton, we are glad to say is able to be around again.

Our popular teacher, Mr. Williams, has also recovered from his recent illness, and we are glad to see his smiling countenance once more.

The Corners is going to be connected with the outside world by a telephone line, fifty cables, averaging 80 lbs. each, were made in Plum Grove factory the first week in April.

At a meeting of farmers in this section held in the Plum Grove factory on April 2nd, it was resolved that Mr. Jas. Whitton, of the Plum Grove factory, be known as the Wellman's Corners Creamery, for the purpose of carrying on winter dairying, which the Dominion Government have carried on for the past three winters with satisfactory results to those who patronized it. With the experience that Mr. Whitton has on practical dairying, we, as farmers, are sure of success. It was also resolved that Mr. Alex. Hume be Secretary and Treasurer.

Madoc Junction Items.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Potter, from near Foxboro, has moved into Mr. Bird's vacant house near the station.

Mrs. Bennett, a former resident of this place in the neighborhood visiting friends, was visiting her son Mr. Wm. French, of this place.

Mr. Arthur Andrews, formerly our night operator, has gone to Hamilton to relieve the operator there. Mr. Smith is here in his place.

Mr. Henry J. Ly has moved his house out to the road where he intends building an addition to it.

Several of the farmers are busy in the sugar bushes but the run of sap has not been very good.

CHANGE OF NAME.—Our neighboring village of Bridgewater, so far as its name is concerned, has been wiped off the face of the post office records. The Department has ordered the name changed to ACTISOLITE, and by this it will hereafter be known, the new name taking effect since the 1st inst. We understand the change was made on the recommendation of Mr. Joseph James, whose large and developing interests in the county will give the new name special prominence, and bring the valuable deposits of this mineral more directly before the world. Mr. R. W. Millar is the new postmaster of the new post office.—Madoc Review.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

It is to be distinctly understood that any opinions expressed in communications are those of the writer, and not necessarily of the editor. Under no circumstances will any letter be inserted unless the real name of the author is in possession of the editor.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—As a reader of the NEWS-ARGUS I have been much interested in the lecture given by the lecturer lately in the High School. They have been instructive and have brought out many points of interest and facts not familiar to those who have not had the time to devote to the study of the subjects treated. I was, however, somewhat surprised at some of the statements made in the lecture by the lecturer, principal of the Public School, as given in your last issue. True, Canada is a great country, and one may well be excited if he did not bring out all the prominent points in one brief lecture; but, at the same time one cannot help thinking that the lecturer must have consulted some strange and not impartial authorities for some of his statements. For instance, after stating that the number of the manufacturing which have sprung into existence since the introduction of the National Policy in 1878, he mentions the great increase in the number of cheese exports as one of the results of this policy. Well, this is the first time I ever heard that the National Policy had anything to do with the increase in the number of cheese exports. "Protection" seems to have become a fixed policy. This is so if the Conservatives always remain in power, but not, then, as to the fixed policy? A good many seem to think differently; but since the lecturer says it is a fixed policy, the rest of the people will have to submit. Again he says: "The subject of commercial union is being discussed in both the American and Canadian press." In the American press the subject is a veritable "hot" Van Winkle. He says a pretty extensive reader of the leading papers of all shades of politics, I have never observed anything showing the least sign of life in this subject for nearly four years; (it was always a sickly infant at best) and for a long time it has been dead as the proverbial "door nail." Then our Sir Oracle proceeds to settle the question of Canada's destiny. He refers to Imperial Federation, and says: "The subject is a great scheme, but is not practical." That settles it, no use discussing the subject. But many other persons (of course not wiser) than I am, are of the opinion that we must not agree with him—Canadians do not want annexation. The lecturer then proceeds to fix Canada's destiny by stating that the subject is a veritable "hot" Van Winkle. That settles it, no use discussing the subject. But many other persons (of course not wiser) than I am, are of the opinion that we must not agree with him—Canadians do not want annexation. 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# THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

Vol. XVI, No. 31.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**FRANK ZWICK, M.B.**  
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Hunter's former residence, Stirling.

**DR. W. W. BOYCE.**  
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.  
Specialty: Diseases of Women.  
Office over Higgins & Thompson's, Front St. E., Belleville.

**G. G. THRASHER.**  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, Etc. Office over Dr. Parker's Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

**J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER.  
Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

**STEWART MASSON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, Etc. Office, South side bridge St., over Wallbridge & Clark's, Belleville.  
Office Money to loan at lowest rates.

**C. D. MACAULAY.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.  
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

**W. P. McMAHON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, Etc. Office, Belleville, Ont.  
Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.  
Office, East side Front St.

**FLINT & McCAMON.**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public, Etc. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.  
Office—City Hall, Belleville.  
JOHN J. B. FLINT, W. J. McCAMON.

**JOHN S. BLACK.**  
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING ADVANCES, Office at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

**STIRLING LODGE**  
No. 239.  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block.  
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING  
At 8 o'clock.  
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

**STIRLING**  
ENCAMPMENT NO. 80,  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of every month.  
G. L. SCOTT, E. JACKMAN, Scribe, Chas. Patterson.

**DENTISTRY**  
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.  
TENTH, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, every Friday, until further notice.  
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to the Dental profession, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.  
Rooms at Scott House.

## A FEW OF THEM LEFT!

We still hold, of the goods saved from the big Toronto Fires,

**TWO BALES of COTTON,  
Some 50 pcs. of PRINTS,  
10 pcs. WAIST LININGS,  
20 pcs. FLANNELLETTES,  
15 pcs. TWEED, for Boys' and Men's Wear.**

They are only very slightly damaged.

This Sale will only last for 10 days longer.

**J. PATERSON,**  
SYNDICATE STORE,  
BELLEVILLE.

## HARNESS EMPORIUM!

HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS, ROBES, BELLS, COMBS, TRUNKS, BLANKETS, SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES, HARNESS OILS, &c.

All of the best quality and manufacture, and at prices to suit all.  
Remember we will not be undersold.  
Remember our old, reliable and well established shop.  
Jan. 17th, 1895. JOHN MCGEE.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

For balance of 1895, for 60c.

## Dinner Ware! Dinner Ware!

We have spread on our Tables the finest lot of Dinner Ware that has ever been shown in Stirling. Call and see them whether you want to buy or not.  
Wanted, 400 cases of Eggs at once.

**G. L. SCOTT.**  
MILL STREET.

## FEATHERBONE

Corsets are now recognized to be the Standard Corset of Canada.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.  
ASK YOUR DRY GOODS DEALER FOR THEM.

## "MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO"

but we go on doing business at the Old Stand. The reason is

**OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT**

This season our Cash Price is lower than ever, and our stock complete.

Call and be convinced that you can make 50cts. go as far here as \$1.00 anywhere else.

**P. WELCH & CO.**  
Springbrook, April 3rd, '95.

## LOUTTIT'S...

## CATARRH CURE!

A sure and effectual Remedy for CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, Etc.

For Sale by Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn & Co.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Spasms. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

## Go To FRED. T. WARD'S

## Headquarters

in Stirling

for Gentlemen's Wear, Hats, Hats, Caps, Caps, Ties,

Your New Spring Suit and Overcoat made

To Order in Latest Style.

Coats Waterproof. Hosiery Socks-Sox. Shirts, Underwear.

You will find the store on Mill Street.

Usually the ill-effects of bad ventilation, which are cumulative and progressive, are resisted in time from their cause, that the popular mind fails to connect them, and hence the ill-ventilation of the school room, church or sleeping room, too frequently a contributing cause, is not thought of when mourning friends stand around the bier of one whose life has declined over the usual years of adolescence have been counted.

The connection between cause and effect, was in these dreadful instances, sufficiently immediate to prove the truth that our breath is our greatest enemy. Multiplied instances are constantly occurring all around us, differing from these in degree, not in quality, but yet that difference is so great as to obscure the likeness.

Our living rooms, bed rooms, churches, halls and school rooms are too often reservoirs of foul air.

Foul air reduces vitality, weakens power to resist disease, in fact causes disease; and disease leads to death. Consideration of certain careful investigations will enable us to understand more intelligently the vitiation of air that occurs from repeated respirations of it.

Samples of outdoor air, taken at numerous places, at various elevations, and at all hours of day and night, show, on analysis, a composition varying within a very small range of oxygen, 20.96% carbon dioxide, .05% nitrogen, 79.04% besides traces of other gases and vapors. Pollenker's extensive researches and analyses are generally accepted. He showed that expired air, dried, contains oxygen, 15.35 per cent.; carbon dioxide, 4.81, increase 14 fold; nitrogen, 80.10, slightly increased. Death would quickly ensue in an atmosphere containing 20% of carbon dioxide; but it is uncertain what proportion of carbon dioxide may be endured for the space of a few hours. Foster remained in a room ten minutes that had 4% Pollenker remained hours in a room with one per cent., liberated with the action of sulphuric acid on bicarbonate of soda. But while he says that the air could remain hours in the artificially changed air, he is careful to state that the air contaminated with one per cent. of carbon dioxide due to the respiration of human beings, would be almost intolerable.

The peculiar nature of expired air must be noticed here; for while the degree of vitiation is measured by the proportion of carbon dioxide, that is not the most poisonous substance present. The changes effected in the air by its circulation in the lungs are not only the loss of oxygen and increase of carbon but there is also a portion of organic matter which may be shown by chemical tests to be nitrogenous and oxidizable. It is this organic matter that produces the fetid smell characteristic of unventilated rooms, and which was the really poisonous element in these dreadful fatalities instanced above. In addition to the organic matter respired, other impurities are poured into the air of the school room by insensible perspiration, by preventable uncleanliness of person and clothing of some of the pupils, by dispersion of dust from the floor and walls, as well as chalk dust from the blackboard.

It has been found that in inhabited rooms, when the proportion of carbon dioxide rises from .08 to .10 per cent., the organic impurities of the air are recognizable by the sense of smell; and further, that the same sense can but scarcely, or not at all, distinguish 10 per cent. from 100 per cent. increase of vitiation in breathing. Again, presence for a brief time in a foul atmosphere dulls the sense of smell so as to render impurity imperceptible.

These causes concur from us the cognizance of the foulness of the air. As the taking into our lungs, and the danger of remaining in it. In this inventive age what a boon it would be were some one to invent a practical foul air alarm, that would warn the householder, and pupil of the danger of that most deadly and unseen enemy of human life—sewer gas; that would stop the school room recitation, or interrupt the minister even in the middle of his prayer, by setting up a loud incessant whistle for fresh air.

Think of a minister preaching on the sacredness of life, in a crowded, unventilated house, while he and his hearers are busy killing each other by the poison of their own breath.

A Sunday School room, crowded by the attendance at that most desirable one cold evening, with closed doors and windows. The programme was proceeded with, when by and by the lights grew dim, almost to going out, when all at once they did go out. Instantly the children arose and, calmed the rising fears of the nervous ones

## Sanitary Science.

A Most Interesting Lecture by Dr. G. W. Faulkner.

by the assurance that there was no cause for alarm, it was only the foul air. No doubt the meeting was considered a very successful one. It was certainly successful in showing the necessity for education of the people on the importance of breathing pure air, when they tranquilly remain in a room breathing air so foul that a flame of the lamp perishes in it!

In a certain school house, close, well built, below the average height of ceiling and cubical capacity, there were over 40 pupils present. The Inspector found, upon his visit, that the ventilation was bad, and notified the trustees that the regulations had to change the air in the room three times an hour should be carried out. The question of ventilation was submitted to the annual meeting, with the result of 28 against 1 for it. When an appeal is made to some trustees and ratepayers to provide ventilation, we are met with such objections as:—"There are not any complaints of the children taking sick in school." "Children are young and can stand a good deal." "The heat of bad air, they get between recesses would hurt them." "They are to blame themselves, they keep on more than they need."

They have far better school houses than we had, and the foul air never hurt us." How general and long-lived seems the fallacy that cool air and pure air are identical. Even teachers who ought to know better, are occasionally known to close the stove damper when they have been told that the air in the room is not good. To make matters worse, ventilation by the only means in the room, was shut off!

With the data supplied us by scientific investigations, it is not difficult to determine what quantity of fresh air must be drawn into a room occupied by a given number of persons, to maintain the degree of vitiation below a given proportion. Approximately the depletion of oxygen proceeds as follows: Each inspiration uses from 20 to 30 cubic inches of air; 16 to 18 inspirations per minute, 480 cubic inches; 50 persons per minute, 24,000 cubic inches; 50 persons per hour, 1,440,000; 20.96% of the inspiration is oxygen; 4.60% of the oxygen is abstracted by the lungs each inspiration. Hence 57 persons deprive the air from 44,000 to 66,000 cubic inches of oxygen per hour. But while the air is becoming impoverished of its oxygen, it is with almost equal rapidity being laden with carbonic dioxide, the rate being 4.3% as shown before, and hence amounting to from 40,000 to 60,000 cubic inches of the latter gas.

Besides the above changes, there is added an indeterminate amount of organic matter, which authorities on hygiene place the limits of allowable impurity of the air in dwelling rooms at from .07 to .10 % of carbon dioxide. The Ontario school law allows each child a minimum cubical capacity of 250 cubic feet. .07 of that space is 392 cubic inches. The child is resting from 8.00 to 12.00 cubic inches of carbon dioxide per hour, and the original and incoming air contains .04% of its bulk of the same gas.

The problem is, how much air bringing in .04% of gas, will keep 392 cubic feet below .07 or .10%, while the child is adding to the gas at the rate mentioned? Following Prof. Heymann's formula, based on an exhalation of 900 cubic inches of carbon dioxide per hour, to keep the air below .07% of impurity would require 3085 cubic feet of inflow per hour; below .10%, 1,270 cubic feet per hour. The school law directs that ventilation shall be provided to change the air in the room every 20 minutes. The greater allowance of 323 cubic feet of fresh air per child in twenty minutes or 21,166 cubic feet in the same time for 50 children.

But allowance must be made for what is called natural ventilation. This varies greatly according to the several circumstances, the most important one being the material and finish of the walls. It is estimated that the permeability of a brick wall will allow 100 cubic feet of air to pass through a square foot of wall in an hour. Making the most favorable allowance for natural ventilation, an ordinary rural school room of 12250 cubic feet capacity would be tolerably ventilated with provision to introduce and remove 10,000 to 12,000 cubic feet of air every 20 minutes. To remove 10,000 cubic feet of air in 20 minutes, the flues should take away 80 cubic feet per second. It is not difficult to set up currents in smooth flues moving at the rate of 4 to 44 feet per second. Hence the minimum size of the flues of school rooms attended by 50 pupils should be a cross section of two square feet.

The foregoing facts have been duly considered by engineers and architects when planning school buildings. Hence the minimum size of the flues of school rooms, where two-thirds of the children are receiving their education. During that part of year that there is no needed ventilation is effected by opening windows and doors, taking precautions against draughts. To effect this the window sash should be raised or lowered with weights and cord.

A ventilated school room cannot be comfortably heated from spaces under the doors or cracks in the floor, or loose window casing, tucked over unplastered brick, permit frosty draughts to enter and sweep along the floor to the mouths of the flues. A room ventilated by flues cannot be made so close against the entrance of the frosty wind, except by the flues entering the hot air chamber.

## STIRLING CASH STORE.

## CLOTHING.

FINE READY TO WEAR CLOTHING.

I don't want you to forget that you can get here anything and everything in the Clothing line, from a pair of Overalls at 50c. to fine Worsted Suits at \$10, \$12 and \$13.

## SPECIAL VALUE.

Men's Light Grey Tweed Suits, well made, \$7.00.

Men's Brown Tweed Suits, \$6.50.

Men's Grey Tweed Suits, \$6.00.

Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$3.50.

You can prove these prices for yourself whether they are good value or not. Will be pleased to show them. Children's Clothing, splendid value, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, better still if you want them.

Men's Flannelette Shirts, 25c.

Men's Knit Top Shirts worth 75c. for 50c. Special value.

See our window display this week of Shirts, Neck Ties, Braces, etc.

**T. G. CLUTE.**  
Craige's Old Stand opposite Foundry.

I have dwelt at length on the subject of ventilation, believing it at present to be the one of most urgent sanitary importance to our school room. Of what use culturing the mind to such a high degree if the body is too weak to bear the pressure and strain of life's battles? Of what use garnishing the jewels till their resplendent lustre dazzles the eyes of all beholders, if both casket and jewel are so soon to be thrown into the pit? Why be anxious to increase the size and value of the cargo if the vessel is so poorly built that the storms will surely wreck her in mid-ocean?

There is said to be a severity of beef cattle in the western States and prices have advanced in Chicago and other cities. The price of live stock is now \$2 per hundred higher than last year, and is likely to go still higher.

The interior of the East and President's house, which was burned on Monday evening. A lamp was overturned in the library and before it could be extinguished the fire had caused about \$8000 damage. It is covered by insurance.

A Winnipeg despatch states that a large number of cheese factories and creameries will be erected throughout Manitoba this spring. The farmers of many districts are turning their attention from wheat to diversified agriculture. Fully 200 new factories are to be erected which will largely increase the output of this product from the province.

By the death of Col. Gilmour, of Ottawa, who was held in esteem valued at nearly a million and a half, the Ontario Government receives succession duties amounting to nearly \$340,000, a sum only about \$100,000 less than the amount received during the whole of last year. The duties amounted in 1892 to \$788, in 1893 to \$845,074, and in 1894 to \$850,791. The Government is about to assist in defraying the expenditure on asylums for the insane, schools for deaf mutes and for the blind, as well as hospitals and other charities.

Dr. A. E. Bridger, a British physician, has declared that kissing is a sure cure for dyspepsia. "In the act of kissing," states this dear doctor, we encounter only beneficent organisms. The advantage of kissing outweighs its infinitesimal risk, for it provides us with microbes useful for digestion."

Dr. Bridger must have kissed and been kissed by many sweet maids to render such an undenyable verdict; and without ungratefully quarreling with his Majesty's Medicine, all of us will cheerfully accept his prescription—to be taken as often as deemed necessary. These kisses must be "useful for digestion," and are doubtless to be taken before and after meals without limiting one's life to a homogenous diet.

**Oxford Shirts 50cts.**

You should have seen these Oxford shirts sold. The Oak Hall, Belleville, advertised them only once, and yet they are fast disappearing. Some take one-half dozen. We guarantee these shirts worth 90c. or \$1.00, the material will cost you 75c. Now think of this, then take a good look at the goods and you will wonder how it is possible for any store to sell such shirts for 50cts. At the Oak Hall only.



**Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,**  
Stirling, Ontario.

GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domestic animals in the latest scientific and modern principles. Dentistry, Catarrh, and Surgical Operations, a specialty. All calls day or night. Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to. Office opposite G. L. Scott's Grocery, Concessionaries, Charge.

**SALE AND LIVELY STABLES.**

## STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.

**JOHN MOORE,**  
Importer of Foreign Marble and Granite. A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

We have the largest stock and best variety of Garden Seeds in town, at prices which will astonish you. A large shipment of Clover and Timothy Seed expected daily. Call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

We have just received a large supply of School Supplies, and are now ready to meet the wants of school children.

## LOOK HERE.

Scribbles, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.  
10c. Exercise Books for 5c.  
5c. Lead Pencils for 3c.  
1c. Lead Pencils, 3 for 1c.  
Steel Pencils 4 for 1c.

Call and see our Combs. We have just received best bargains ever given at the NEW DRUG STORE.

**DR. H. J. MEIKLEJOHN & CO.**

The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 80c.







HIS FIFTH FORM.  
 Mr. Carpenter asked: Did the Education Department at any time prohibit the fifth form in any of the schools of the province from attending a fifth form compulsory in all Public schools, irrespective of the grade of certificate held by the teacher?  
 Mr. Ross replied that a fifth form never had been prohibited in the Public schools of Ontario. For some years the trustees of the Public schools in cities, towns, and incorporated villages possessing a High School were allowed the option of withdrawing the fifth form if they saw fit to do so. This option was withdrawn, and a fifth form was made compulsory, providing there were pupils qualified to take up that form. This obligation was irrespective of the certification of the teacher.

Mr. Davis moved that in the opinion of the House the present system of municipal audits is not thorough, and that some other system is necessary and satisfactory, and therefore recommends that amendments be made to the Act for the purpose of improving the system of audit, and also provide for a uniform system of keeping books of the municipalities of the Province.

Mr. Hardy said the accounts had for some time been audited, but that some check or control was necessary in connection with our municipal audit. Just what it should take, however, had always been a stumbling block. It was scarcely possible, he thought, for any Government to take the time and expense of auditing the accounts of the Province. The most that any Provincial Auditor could do would be to sit in the Council Chamber and receive the accounts when requested by Councils to do so. The arising out of cases of neglect, default or fraud would be a very small percentage of audit would be beneficial, but he feared the difficulties likely to arise in connection with such a system would be so great that the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. Hardy's bill respecting the verdicts  
errors in civil causes in the High Courts  
other courts was read a third time.

Mr. Hardy moved that this House approve of the agreement presented to the House on the fourth day of March last between her Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, of the first part, Edward V. Douglas, of Philadelphia, manufacturer, and Francis H. Clergue, of St. John, Maine. The agreement made

and paper mill. They would have a manufacturing industry which would give employment to about 400 hands for ten years in the year. In consideration of the establishing of such a large factory, the committee asked that they be allowed certain privileges and facilities for obtaining wood necessary in the manufacture of pulp. The present price charged by Government for wood of this kind was about twenty-five cents a cord, and their kind twelve and one-half cents a cord. An agreement had at length been made, by which it was provided that they should have the privilege of selecting one square mile of timber for their use.

ward for spruce and ten cents for varieties, for eight years, the price thereafter fixed by the Lieutenant-governor-in-Council. They were also to sold at elsewhere, if necessary, sufficient to keep their mills running the next twenty-one years, but the cut within the 80-mile reserve in 1914 in which they out elsewhere must be less than one twenty-first part of the quantity required for the year. amount which would be invested by company, would amount to about \$750.

Mr. Hardy then moved the adoption resolution.

He did not think the members should be asked to vote upon it until it had been printed and distributed, which had not been done. He would ask the hon. member to let the resolution stand for a few days in order that the members might have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the terms of the contract and expressing an opinion on it.

Mr. Hardy agreed to the suggestion of the hon. member for South Toronto, and the resolution was accordingly allowed to stand.

Then moved that this House approve certain agreement made with Hunter, of the firm of Messrs. Messersmith & Company, and the Copp, Clark & Company, for the publication of certain text-books authorized to be used in the Public Schools of this city, to wit: a new pupil studying Euclid and algebra had compelled to use the same books as advanced students, which were more than 20 cents each.

A new book had therefore been issued containing studies both in Euclid and algebra, and in the solution of combinations, which would answer equally well for the one or the other, and be sold for 20 cents, thus saving pupil 80¢. In French grammar the same book was used for both the first and second years, the department had accordingly got 20¢-year and Fraser to prepare a new book, which would be sold for 20¢, the school arithmetic was old and worn, and had been introduced before his own, a new and improved book had been procured, which would be sold for 20¢.

Inspector Ballard, and Professor Jay, of McMaster University, the committee on the subject, also suggested so to simplify the course, so they had ten writing books in course, and they now had six, while the cost of the former was 100 cents, by which a saving equal to 40¢ a year to pupils throughout the course had been made. One clause provided that no book should be used that had the exclusive right of issuing two years and no longer, any other book might be used.

The object of giving the two years' right was to give the original author a chance to recoup himself for the expense of preparing the book. This motion was allowed to stand.

Dryden moved the second reading of the bill to consolidate and amend the Agri-ge-

[illegible]

of a railway manager that the rail never gave passes without expecting a return.

**CRISIS OF "NAME."**

Mr. Haycock—I won't give the name of the House member within a year the House would accept their terms.

Mr. Whitney—Why don't you send your pass?

Mr. Haycock—I have sent it back.

Mr. Whitney—Only within the week.

Mr. Haycock—I beg to say the gentleman is speaking from the depths of the House.

The motion was lost by 74 to 13.

**MANUFACTURE OF WHISKEYS.**

Mr. Gibson moved to confirm an amendment made by the Inspector of Prisons and the Hon. H. A. Nelson, Sons for the manufacture of brooms and whisks at the Central prison for the manufacture of brooms and whisks in the institution. He explained that there was a considerable reduction in the price of these articles under the new agreement for the manufacture of brooms and whisks and 18c. a dozen for whisks.

Mr. Gibson replied that the Government had not received any application for other articles to be made to complete the output. The arrangement between Government and Nelson & Sons was a private arrangement. The Government had the former not acquiesced in the arrangement no contract could have entered into. He contended that the Government was not bound to acquiesce in the arrangement under the old arrangement. He had not the Opposition investigated matter in the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Gibson said that the agreement which he signed the agreement, was reported to be sick, so that he could not be examined by the hon. member.

Mr. Gibson observed that the Inspector was now better. He was willing motion should stand until Mr. Nixon be examined.

**TIMBER LANDS.**

Mr. Hardy moved that the House approve of an amendment to the Committee of Crown Lands, on behalf of the province and Edward V. Douglas, of Philadelphia and Francis H. Clergue, of Bangor, Maine, to amend the agreement for the reasonable one.

Mr. Marter approved of the agreement as a whole.

Mr. Marter said that the Government policy. He congratulated the Government upon having seen decision.

The motion passed.

**SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.**

Mr. Ross moved approval of an agreement made by the Hon. H. A. Nelson, Sons, the Canada Publishing Company and the Copp, Clark Company, for the purchase of school text-books to be used in the Public and High schools.

The motion was agreed to.

**FACTORY INSPECTOR.**

Mr. Dryden moved the House into committee on the bill for the appointment of a female factory inspector.

**THE BILL WENT THROUGH AND WAS REPORTED.**

**ELECTION LAW.**

The House went into committee on Hardy's bill respecting the election law.

Mr. Hardy moved to add an amendment declaring that in an election trial it should be a sufficient cause for a challenge to plead that the person charged had been in the habit of treating.

Mr. Whitney—Is this to change the law?

Mr. Hardy—Yes. It was a considerable surprise to the most people that it made.

The bill was reported with amendments.

**AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ACT.**

On the motion of Mr. Dryden the House went into committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the Agriculture Act.

Mr. Dryden asked that the section relating to the prohibition of gambling, theatricals, circus, mountebank performances, and trafficking within fair grounds, be allowed to stand.

The hon. member said that the object of making a more stringent provision was regard to gambling.

The suggestion was agreed to.

Mr. Dryden said that the section prohibiting horse racing during the days holding any district or township exhibition was a sufficient cause for a challenge to miles thereof, said trial speed took place at agricultural shows, and if these were stopped it would break up three-fourths of the show business.

Mr. Haycock rather warmly declared that agricultural shows depended on horse racing. The member who were destroyed better for the members of the "Crisis of the 19th." These shows were for the purpose of promoting agriculture and not horse racing.

The clause was amended so as to permit trials of speed under the direction and control of the officers of fair associations.

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES.**

The House then went into committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the public libraries, which was reported and referred to the committee on the bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the public libraries, and the clause which the House at once proceeded to consider in committee.

**PROTECTION OF GAME.**

Mr. Gibson moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Game Protection Act, the chief provision of which was to extend the commencement of the open season for deer from October 20th to November 1st.

The motion was carried.

**SUCCESSION DUTIES.**

Mr. Hatcoud moved the second reading of a bill to make further provision for the payment of duties on the estate of persons who were domiciled during their lives in the Dominion.

The motion was carried.

**AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.**

The House went into committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the Agriculture Act.

Mr. Dryden moved to add an amendment providing that the directors of associations should prohibit all kinds of game and the sale of game within 300 yards of fair grounds.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was reported.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS.**

Mr. Ross' bill to amend the school law, Sir Oliver Mowat's bills respecting the operations of landlords and tenants, and to correct a clerical error in the schedule of the bill relating to the regulation of the Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the bill of 1890.

sheriff and registrars and respect-  
chartering of trust companies were  
the House went into committee  
Harcourt's bill to make further pro-  
vision for the method of succession  
in certain cases.

Mr. Matheson drew attention  
to the bill in the Act. Formerly the  
law on property in Ontario of persons  
in the province. Now it was exten-  
sively in Ontario of persons doing  
business in Ontario. It was a bill  
investments of English people and other  
stocks, mortgages, etc. There  
was provision for giving a discharge  
to the executors of the estate. The  
Act should expressly declare that the  
of the executors' bond freed them  
from all liability. The English and  
commissioners could give a discharge  
on real estate should be paid in  
in eight annual instalments at the op-  
tion of the estate. At three per cent  
as under the English Act, to pre-  
servation of the estates. The value  
of the estate should be ascertained.  
They did not pay duty on the duty  
in Canada. Settled estate duty was  
levied for in England. As this was  
not levied in Ontario, it was pro-  
posed \$200, up to \$500 or \$1,000,  
be exempt, as these were frequently  
small estates.

Mr. Harcourt, in reply, said he  
thought the actual receipts would be \$500  
more than his estimate, and the  
amount \$300,000 less than actual  
expenditure.

THE BILL WAS REPORTED.

LAW REFORM.

The House then went into commit-  
tee on the bill for the purpose of  
Sir Oliver Mowat's bill for dimi-  
nishing the expense of improving the  
procedure of the courts.

Sir Oliver Mowat explained that  
proposed that the Act should go into  
effect on the 1st of January, 1900,  
too early, and he now proposed the  
Lieut-Governor-in-Council should de-  
termine the date, but that it should not  
be later than the 1st of January, 1900.

The bill was reported with amend-  
ments the most important of which were  
to amend the provision relating to  
within the jurisdiction of the courts,  
also the sections with regard to the  
system of costs.

LAKE CRUISERS.

Proposed Under the English Act  
Should Have a Navy on the Lakes.

A dispatch from Washington  
says:—An effort will be made at the  
session of Congress to secure an ap-  
propriation for three, and possibly five,  
draught gunboats for the protection of  
lake cities. It is argued that the ex-  
isting system of coast defence which is  
created by the ordinance branch ar-  
my for the cities on the sea coast, as  
the increased number of harbour  
vessels now rapidly going into com-  
merce gives to these cities a protection  
not enjoyed by those upon the lakes.  
The United States navy is not ade-  
quate to protect Great Britain prevents  
trading naval cruising vessels on the  
dividing the United States from  
the coast of Canada. It is asserted  
that Great Britain has not rigidly re-  
sisted these treaty provisions, and that  
event of war between England and  
the United States would result in  
in Canadian waters that could be ar-  
med with rapid firing guns and  
would work great destruction among  
the cities as well as to such in the  
mercantile centers as Buffalo, Cleveland  
and Detroit.

If Congress be unable to believe  
that the purchase of a few speedy gunboats  
would not be a contravention of  
treaty relations with Great Britain,  
it is little doubt that an appropriation  
of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of  
next House. It has been suggested  
that these boats have a displacement of  
1,000 tons, a speed of 18 miles an  
hour, and a draught of more than four  
feet. This would give them an ad-  
vantage fully equal to the demands  
of the service. They would be able to  
serve as the nucleus of a small lake  
to which additions might be made from  
more swift of the vessels now plying  
the lakes, and would be able to  
Many of these latter could be con-  
verted into acceptable cruisers by arming  
them with small calibre guns. They  
probably are the only vessels of the  
navy. Meanwhile, it is believed that some  
should be taken for the building up  
of a fleet of lake cruisers, and  
and the initiative will not be  
longer than next winter. If such  
appropriation be made the bill will  
be passed before they shall be con-  
sidered on the lakes.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Retrieved Remains of Past Life Exposed.

A dispatch from Niagara Falls  
says:—An interesting discovery has  
been made at the New York Central  
near Niagara University, which is con-  
sidered of much importance by archaeologists.  
Some workmen had fired a blast of  
quarry, which removed a block of  
limestone, and the fragments which  
turned out to be what is commonly  
known as "rotten stone," a kind of shale. It  
was found to be a fossiliferous lime-  
stone, and, under this was a hard  
limestone. When the crust was  
peeled off a strange sight was presented  
to the eyes of the workmen. It was a  
large petrified remains of a hundred or  
stronger creatures. These could be  
snakes, lizards, bustles, fish, and  
appeared to be the tooth of a mam-  
moth. They have been taken to the university  
for further study.

One feature of the discovery is a petri-  
fied plant, which will be investigated, in  
the hope of obtaining a clue to the  
between animal and vegetable life.  
The place from which the rock was removed  
many feet below the top of the bank,  
and is situated far from the main  
channel.

A HOVARY VERDICT.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says  
that the action for damages for a  
personal injury case was rendered in  
the United States Circuit Court on Satur-  
day. Charles Hoshorn, who sued the  
Balmain & Co. for damages for the loss  
both legs and the crushing of an arm.

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NEWS.  
FOR OUR  
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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound into the book's cover, which is visible as a dark, vertical strip on the far left. There is no text or other markings on the page.























## BUSINESS CARDS.

**FRANK ZWICK, M.B.**  
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.  
Office and Residence:—D. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

**DR. W. W. BOYCE.**  
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, L.C. in Arts, Ontario.  
Specialties, Diseases of Women.  
Office over Dr. G. L. Scott's, Front St. E., Belleville.

**G. G. THRASHER.**  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.  
Office over Dr. G. L. Scott's, Front St. E., Belleville.

**J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, ETC.  
Office over Dr. G. L. Scott's, Front St. E., Belleville.

**STEWART MASSON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, ETC.  
Office over Dr. G. L. Scott's, Front St. E., Belleville.

**C. D. MACAULAY.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, 21 Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.  
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

**W. P. MAHON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC., Belleville, Ont.  
Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

**FLINT & McCAMON.**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public, etc., Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Money to loan at lowest rates and no Commission charged.

**JOHN J. B. FLINT.** **W. J. McCAMON.**  
JOHN S. BLACK.  
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR Licensing Affidavits. Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

**STIRLING LODGE**  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING  
At 8 o'clock. G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

**STIRLING**  
ENGRAVING NO. 80.  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall the 1st and 3rd Mondays evening of every month.  
G. L. SCOTT, Secy. E. JACKMAN, Secy.

**DENTISTRY.**  
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.  
TRENTO, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO DENTAL COLLEGE. Formerly, professionally, every Friday, until further notice.  
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.  
Rooms at Scott House.

**Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,**  
Stirling, Ontario.  
GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT THE TORONTO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.  
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.  
All calls day or night. Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to.  
Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charge low.

**SALE AND LIVELY STABLES.**  
**STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.**  
**JOHN MOORE,**  
Importer of Foreign Marble and Granite. A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
We have the largest stock and best variety of Garden Seeds in town, at prices which will astonish you. A large shipment of Clover and Timothy Seed expected daily. Call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

We have just received a large supply of School Supplies, and are now ready to meet the wants of school children.

**LOOK HERE.**  
Scribblers, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.  
Exercise Books for 5c.  
Lead Pencils for 3c.  
1c. Lead Pencils, 3 for 1c.  
Slate Pencils for 1c.

Call and see our Combs. We have just received best bargains ever given at the NEW DRUG STORE.

**DR. H. J. MEIKLEJOHN & CO.**  
The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 80c.

## A FEW OF THEM LEFT!

We still hold, of the goods saved from the big Toronto

**TWO BALES OF COTTON,**  
Some 50 pes. of PRINTS,  
10 pes. WAIST LININGS,  
20 pes. FLANNELLETTES,  
15 pes. TWEED, for Boys' and Men's Wear.

They are only very slightly damaged.  
This Sale will only last for 10 days longer.

**J. PATERSON,**  
SYNDICATE STORE,  
BELLEVILLE.

## HARNESS EMPORIUM!

HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS, COMBS, TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, SWEAT PADS, HARNESS OIL, AXLE GREASE, &c.

All of the best quality and manufacture, and at prices to suit all.  
Remember we will not be undersold. Remember our old, reliable and well established shop.  
Hard and Soft Wood for sale cheap.  
JOHN McEER.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

For balance of 1895, for 60c.

## Telegraphing and Telephoning.

I am agent for the North American Telegraph Co. and also the Telephone Department, and the Great North Western Telegraph Co. I have refitted my office in first class shape, and have now the best office on this division. A new first class connections to all points.  
Some people think that these things don't cost anything, and they ought to have free service, or rather "dead head" whenever they want to use them. My office is going to be run on business principles, therefore it is strictly private, and no free messages allowed, as it don't pay the company to do business for nothing.

**G. L. SCOTT, Agent.**  
**Pure Quills**

Make a better filling for Corsets than any other known material. "Featherbone" Corsets are tougher and more elastic than any other make, as they are entirely filled with quills (Featherbone).  
To be had at all Retail Dry Goods Stores.

**"MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO"**  
but we go on doing business at the Old Stand. The reason is—

**OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT**  
This season our Cash Price is lower than ever, and our stock complete.

Call and be convinced that you can make 85cts. go as far here as \$1.00 anywhere else.

**P. WELCH & CO.**  
Springbrook, April 3rd, '95.

**LOUTTIT'S....**  
**CATARRH CURE!**

A sure and effectual Remedy for CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, HAY FEVER, HEAD-ACHE, Etc.  
For Sale by Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn & Co.

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**  
TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, 60c.

## THE SEASONS COME AND GO, BUT THE

**Wilkinson Hat**  
GOES OUT CONTINUALLY FROM  
Fred. Ward's, the Hatter.

Our New Spring Hats seem to have some MAGNETISM about them, as they appear to draw all the Boys' and Men's Heads under them.

**Good Styles,**  
**Good Quality,**  
**Good Assortment**  
**and Right Prices**

is what people are after, and judging by the Rusu we have had, they have found them all here.

**5 \$ \$ \$ \$**  
—AND—  
**5 \$ \$ \$ \$**  
—MAKE—

**10 DOLLARS**  
and will get you a Nobby Light Summer Suit, made to order, in the latest style.

See our Summer Shirts and Neckwear, at  
**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
The People's Tailor and Furnisher.

## Edison's Latest Invention.

The Kinetograph, and What it is.

An interviewer who recently visited in New Jersey, at Edison's home, has given the following account of his latest invention.

It is a combination of the photograph and kinetograph, and on being questioned concerning it Mr. Edison said: "The object of this machine, is to afford the spectator two inventions in one. That is, two scenes are simultaneously appealed to. Suppose, we will say, an opera is to be reproduced. The photograph already repeats the sound. The kinetograph affords a view of the movements. Now, however, we wish to combine the two, and combine them far more effectively than over their distinct elements have heretofore been rendered by separate instruments."

"Thus, if one wished to hear and see the concert or the opera, it would only be necessary to sit down at home, look upon a screen and see the performance, reproduced exactly in every movement and at the same time the voice of the players and singers, the music of the orchestra, the various sounds that accompany a performance of this sort, will be reproduced exactly. The end attained is a perfect illusion. One really

HEARS AND SEES THE PLAY, because the conditions precedent to the suitable impressions upon eye and ear are obtained."

Mr. Edison's hearing has improved very much in the past year, owing, perhaps, to his perfect physical condition. He spoke well and distinctly, and is apparently, as much impressed with the wonders he performs as are his workmen.

He was asked if ordinary sights and scenes, the Pope in the Vatican, or a speech at a mass meeting could be as effectively handled.

"Far more easily," he replied, "that is the least difficult part of the problem. Even now, the spectator could be treated to a perfect reproduction of Gladstone making a speech to the House of Commons. This would be shown live size and in fact the spectators are concerned, would be the reverse scene. Every word, every gesture of the grand old man, the gestures of each spectator and the sounds made on the occasion would be reproduced exactly. And, of course, 200 years hence, the same scene could be thrown up at will—a new way of recording history, you see."

"Is not the mechanism very complicated?"  
"Not more so than that of the kinetograph and the photograph, and the difficulty now in the way is the adjustment of photographic apparatus in minute fractions of a second. Certain flashes of motion are caught in ten forty-ninths of a second. But in preserving them, and in their reproduction, one or two obstacles are met with. The negative itself is very small—not much larger than your thumb nail. In reproducing these negatives and arrangements great care is necessary in maintaining proportions."

"To throw upon a screen a series of movements, each taking up an interval of time not longer, perhaps, than a fifth part of ten forty-ninths of a second, and at the same time to ensure fidelity, is the problem. As it is,

THERE ARE OCCASIONAL DISTORTIONS. If a movement in the reproduction be not so to speak, run out consecutively, that is, if, looked upon as a change of posture, it will not be accurately photographed, although it occupied but the two hundredth part of a second, the effect will be distorted. Hence the extreme nicety required in the mechanism."

It would of course be out of place here to enter into any detail connected with the operation and the mechanism of the photograph. That invention has been explained over and over again. So, too, of the kinetograph. But it may be stated that the combination of the two involves instantaneous action in harmony of the two; this, on the surface no easy matter. The principle upon which it is effected, theoretically, is also well known. In fact the general principle has been pretty well saturated with information on the subject. But as far as the mechanical difficulty with which Mr. Edison is contending, it has remained unthought of. So the great discovery lingers on the threshold of its accomplishment.

Electricity knows no delay.  
"Perhaps by to-morrow," said Mr. Edison, "we may perfect the machinery. Perhaps we shall have to work another year upon it. In truth, it is a simple matter. It consists merely in adjusting thoroughly understood principles to a new contrivance which are made up of old contrivances. Were it not that we have such infinitely small sections of time to deal with, there would be no difficulty at all. But as I have told you, we know how to overcome the difficulty. We simply lack practice."

"Does it make any difference of what nature the representation to be produced is?"  
"At present, yes. In time, however, it will not. The reproductions of such sights and sounds as those enacted

IN THE OPENING OF CONGRESS would be very easy. The spectator could sit down in his drawing room or office and have the whole scene enacted in front of him. Nor would any special

apartment or any particular preparation be necessary. But with a grand opera, it would be more difficult. One must exercise great care in securing the ensemble. The art of depicting the details, connected with the tones, the gestures, the dress, the colors, the light and such like. It is proposed to give these with scrupulous fidelity. Hence the temporary cessation of progress. Although we could give all these impressions with comparative exactness, it is intended to be perfectly faithful to the original.

It never does to perpetuate a half performance. It is disappointing and apt to shake confidence in an invention. For myself, I have no doubt whatever of the outcome. Before many years we will have grand opera in every little village 10 cents a head. And the very highest grand opera—you will see and hear Patti in your own parlor. She will be heard a hundred years after her death, and seen and will move and thrill her audience in 1895. The president's inauguration can be treated in the same way. Pope Leo and his cardinals may be seen and heard for unnumbered centuries to come."

Mr. Edison's blue eyes lighted up with enthusiasm.  
"What a way to write history!" he repeated, catching the words of his questioner. "Well, I had never thought of that particularly, and yet it is a way to write it, isn't it? How much more effectively one could convey to future generations an idea of the President than words and writing could. In fact written records would cease to have their historical importance."

"Yet," went on the Wizard, "these things are not as wonderful as they seem. It appears to me that the people generally are not keeping pace with scientific progress. What do you think of the idea of vaccinating land? That experiment, I see, has actually been made with success. The object of this process is to improve the quality of the soil. The law of diminishing returns, so long an important factor in political economy is thus overcome. To explain the method employed so as to be comprehensible to the popular mind is not easy. You see certain roots of plants which flourish in inferior soils have been ascertained to nourish a parasite. These parasites afford the plant through their organic functions, strength and vitality. In return the parasites are fed and sustained by certain properties of the root. One supports the other and the two have a decided effect upon the soil in which they grow. Now this process of nature has been successfully applied by science. What we may call an agricultural mist is obtained and the impoverished soil into which it is introduced is almost at once bettered."

The industry is permanent, fertilizing and cannot fail to effect in time, a revolution in farming."

**The China-Japan Treaty**  
A Central News despatch from Tokio gives additional details of the treaty of peace, the principal features of which have already been published. The treaty secures to Japan entire freedom in the importation into China of steam engines and machinery for manufactures, and the same privileges are accorded to Japan in the matter of importing goods into China. The latter also grants to Japan extensive territorial rights wherein in the matters of tariff and in the dispensation of justice Japan receives every privilege.

The indemnity is payable in seven yearly installments at five per cent. Payment of the obligation within three years cancels the interest. In addition to the return of Chinese captives, the treaty provides for the return of prisoners and for the return of Japanese prisoners. The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty will take place at Shanghai.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Well informed circles here consider it inevitable that the European powers should revise the terms of the Convention between China and Japan. Russia, it is understood, is particularly determined upon taking this step, as the completion of the terms of the Convention involves danger to her interests in the far east.

It is true enough that one-half the people do not know how the other half lives. Stories of far away scenes do not impress the people of the truth of this, but those who live comfortably are easily convinced when they read in the Toronto press that a young girl daughter of a respectable and capable seamstress applied, in answer to an advertisement, for the terms of a sewing machine in one of Toronto's large factories. Having got the position she commenced work on Monday.

The mother went to the factory the week to see how her daughter suited, and to learn the probable wages, when she was informed that all work was by the piece, and that her daughter had earned 62 cents during the whole week. The prices were stated to be 85 cents per dozen for men's shirts, and 65 cents per dozen for women's blouses, and operators were charged with thread, oil and breakages of needles. Figure the problem of the cost of this statement, and say whether or not "Tom Hood's" Song of the Shirt was a realistic production.

**No Skyrocket Advertising.**  
The Oak Hall, Belleville, in advertisement belied in telling the public in a few words as possible what they have to sell and describe the article in its plain language as possible. The sky rocket advertisement makes a deal of noise—looks pretty too, but look out for the "stick," its somewhere, you know, oftentimes in the air, oftentimes in the goods you buy.

## STIRLING CASH STORE.

**CLOTHING.**

FINE READY TO WEAR CLOTHING.

I don't want you to forget that you can get here anything and everything in the Clothing line, from a pair of Overalls at 50c. to fine Worsteds Suits at \$10, \$12 and \$15.

**SPECIAL VALUE.**

Men's Light Grey Tweed Suits, well made, \$7.00.

Men's Brown Tweed Suits, \$6.50.

Men's Grey Tweed Suits, \$8.00.

Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$3.50.

You can prove these prices for yourself whether they are good value or not. Will be pleased to show them.

Children's Clothing, splendid value, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, better still if you want them.

Men's Flannellette Shirts, 25c.

Men's Knit Top Shirts worth 75c. for 50c. Special value.

See our window display this week of Shirts, Neck Ties, Braces, etc.

**T. G. CLUTE.**  
Craigie's Old Stand opposite Foundry.

**HOUSE TO LET.**  
A GOOD BRICK HOUSE ON THE EAST side of Henry St. in the village of Stirling, there are five acres of land attached and the house will be leased with or without the land as may be desired.  
WM. GOULD.

**TO THE LADIES.**  
PROF. O. H. DELAMORTON'S SCIENTIFIC Dress Cutting will be taught at Conley Block, for a few days. With this scientific Tailor System, we teach you to cut every garment worn by man or woman or child, in the latest fashion. This system adjusts itself to the changes of fashion.

**JUDICIAL SALE!**  
In the High Court of Justice, CHANCERY DIVISION.

Re Fairman, SHAW vs. Fairman.

**PURSUANT TO THE JUDGMENT MADE** in this action on the 27th day of March, 1895, the property will be sold by public auction, at the residence of the Local Master at Belleville, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Scott House, in the Village of Stirling, the following valuable real estate consisting of the south-east quarter of the west half of Lot 12, in the Township of Hastings, in the County of Hastings, containing 10 acres, more or less.

The property is situated on the premises a log house, a log barn and a frame house, all of which will be sold subject to reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of 250 for the purchase money and the balance within one month thereafter without interest. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

At the same time and place there will also be sold a portable steam engine, 10 horse power, the property of George White & Sons, of London, Ontario. This engine has only run one season and is in good running order. Also, one (Advance) threshing machine, manufactured by the McComb Company, of Elgin, Ontario, and has only been used one season.

TERMS OF SALE FOR PERSONALTY.—Ten per cent. down, and the balance within 30 days without interest.  
For further particulars apply at the law office of J. E. Halliwell, Esq., Stirling, and Messrs. BELL & BROWN, Belleville.

J. E. HALLIWELL,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.  
Dated the 23rd April, A.D. 1895.

**FRESH LIME.**  
ANY quantity of good Fresh Lime for sale on and after the 25th day of the 2nd April.  
JAS. COULTER,  
Lot 14, 4th Con. Lawrence.

"The I. O. O. F. of Madoc have organized a brass band."

Geo. W. Walker, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling 1st and 2nd Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

The office of the Bowmanville Statesman was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. The loss was very heavy. There was an insurance of \$8,000.

**Take a Look Anyway.**  
You have often heard that in the United States you can get just as nice clothing ready-to-wear as you can order. Now how do you know that you can't get the same here? Have you ever tried? The Oak Hall, Belleville, are trying very hard to introduce the high class ready-to-wear clothing. Some are willing to be convinced, others will not look. There's money in taking the look.











### Canada and Great Britain.

A little over \$100,000,000 worth

### A Valuable Acquisition.

**HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.**—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Spells. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

### ODD FORMS OF MONEY.

Its intrinsic value was, of course, one of that of the wood of which it was composed, but, by representation, it denoted land, and, in consequence, it was the only money and served actually to distribute it from man to man by this exchange. From this primitive tally was derived the French *tablier*, the Italian *tabacchi*, Mr. Montaigne's "chancellor of the exchequer," the word "bill," too, was doubt derived from the old French *billon* which means a staff, and, in fact, the word "bill" has changed in its own day come from the same wooden base, as soldiers in England are still said to be "billeted," because formerly they lodged in billets, that is, in wooden billets, and finally upon which they were quartered. In old times officers of the army who were taken into the King's own pay were obliged to put up with a wooden billet, which was paid for by exchanging it into wooden money.—London Public Opinion.

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